Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLD WEATHER

Will soon be here. You want to be prepared for it. Select your STOVE now from our new line of heaters.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGE.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER STOVES, all sizes.

A. C. Titus Company.

If you wish the choicest beef

For your table, nothing can excel the

New York City Dressed Beef.

FOR SALE BY

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

Grand Fall Opening.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

Thursday and Friday, October 4 and 5.

MORE TROOPS SENT.

Re-inforcements Needed in Marandique.

Instructed to Stamp Out the Insurrection Completely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Oct. 4. Adjutant General, Washington. First infantry to Marindique October 6 on Sumner. General Hare to command island, with orders to push operations until insurrection is stamped out absolutely. He will have 12 full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operations developed nothing. No reports since October 2."

The above despatch relates to re-inforcements sent to the island of Marandique, where Captain Shields and 51 men of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry either were killed or captured by the insurgents. At that time General MacArthur sent Colonel Anderson and two companies of the Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry with the Yorktown and two gunboats, to the relief of Shields and his command, if they were still alive. It is evident that General MacArthur thinks re-inforcements are necessary as Colonel Anderson was able to accomplish nothing with his small force, which was first sent out.

MONEY VOTED FOR FILIPINOS.

To Show Intention of the United States to Protect Its Friends.

MANILA, Oct. 4.—The new commission this morning appropriated $237,000 (Mexican) for the payment of sundry expenses incurred by the military for the benefit of the insular government during September, and also donated $1,500 (Mexican) to the widow of the loyal and efficient Filipino president of the town of Santa Cruz, who was vengefully murdered by the insurgents. The purpose is to show the United States government's intention to protect its friends and faithful servants, the Ilolos of Panay island and its civil government.

Monday night the rebels killed Lieutenant Max Wagner of the Twenty-sixth regiment of volunteer infantry near Pavia, island of Panay.

A detachment of the Fourty-fourth regiment, at Bohol island, one of the Visayan group, has encountered a force of the enemy, killing 30 of them, while only one American was killed.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Commander J. P. Merrill's order to the Puget Sound naval station, revoked.

Surgeon S. H. Dickson, detached from the Washington navy yard and ordered to marine headquarters at Washington.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon, detached from the naval museum of hygiene, October 8, and ordered to duty in the Washington navy yard.

Surgeon E. H. Green, detached from the marine headquarters at Washington and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Gunner William Walsh's order to the Constellation is revoked and he is ordered to the Asiatic station via the Solace.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Buffalo, arrived at Malta.

Cruiser New York and battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, detached from the North Atlantic squadron.

Battleship Alabama will go into commission October 16.

HASTINGS.

TWO DEMOCRATS DECLINE.

Vacancies in the Party Ticket for Presidential Electors.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 4.—Two of the candidates for Presidential electors nominated by the Democrats at their state convention last week have sent their declinations to the state central committee. They are ex-Lieutenant Governor William T. C. Wardwell of Bristol, who is connected officially with a national bank and is therefore ineligible, and Charles E. Gorman, who declined on account of having been nominated for Congress. Both declinations have been accepted. It is probable that Mr. Wardwell's place will be taken by Clark Potter of North Kingstown; but no one has been selected for the other vacancy.

Damage to Texas Cotton by Recent Floods.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, Oct. 4.—It is estimated that the cotton damage caused in this state by the recent floods will reach 400,000 bales, worth at least $20,000,000.

Sank the First Oil Well in the Country.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 4.—Benjamin B. Campbell, a well known attorney of Pittsburg, Penn., is dead in this city, aged 73. "Judge" Campbell sank the first oil well ever put down in the United States. A daughter, Mrs. M. Delaud, the authoress, survives him.

Japanese Goods.

A large invoice of their latest goods just received.

Lacquer Boxes for handkerchiefs and gloves, 38c. to 75c.
Lacquer Trays, all shapes and sizes, 6c. to $2.50.
Lacquer Stamp Boxes and Cabinets, 3c. to $4.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW GOODS.

Hampers, $1 to $3. Lunch and Candy Boxes, 10c. to 35c. Traveling Bags and Baskets, 35c. to $1.50. All shapes Table Mats, 25c. to 40c. a set.

☞ A good display of **SCREENS** always on hand.

Kazanjian & Co.,

TELEPHONE. — 140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

OLD TICKET NAMED.

Crane and Bates Nominated by Republicans.

Massachusetts Platform Endorses the Party Principles.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Republicans of Massachusetts held their state convention in the Boston Theatre here today. There was a large attendance of delegates, and a full state ticket—two Presidential electors at large and an elector from each Congressional district—was named and members of the state committee were elected.

Most of the preliminary business of the convention was arranged at meetings held last night. Several committees, however, held sessions this forenoon, and at the meeting of the state committee it was found necessary to make a change in the list of Presidential electors, because of the ineligibility of Congressman George W. Weymouth of the Fourth district, to hold the office for which he had been named by his constituents. The name of J. P. Thatcher of Littleton was substituted for that of Congressman Weymouth. The facts in the case were set forth by the Congressman in a letter to the state committee, as follows:

"Inasmuch as section 1, article II of the constitution of the United States, provides that no Senator or Representative in Congress shall be appointed an elector, and as I have the honor now to represent the Fourth district in Congress, it is evident that I am not eligible to receive the new honor which my constituents have been pleased to bestow upon me."

The announcement that Senator Lodge was to make an address and the prospect of hearing the other Republican leaders apparently had drawn many to the place, there being a large number of well known people in the galleries and in the boxes. A band stationed in the upper balcony provided music. Chairman Goetting of the Republican state committee and other distinguished Republicans appeared on the stage at 10:20, and five minutes later Colonel Goetting had called the delegates to order. Secretary L. W. Standish of the state committee read the call, and Rev. Dr. Withrow of the Park Street Church offered prayer. Colonel Goetting was elected temporary chairman and L. W. Standish temporary secretary. Colonel Goetting accepted the position in a brief speech, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Massachusetts Republicans meet here today to take the first step in the re-election of a Republican President. For our own part we face no uncertainty. Even the vivid imagination of our opponents does not place the old Bay State in the doubtful column; she is too loyal to her past, too true to her present, too solicitous for her future. Let every Republican throughout the commonwealth, this year of all years, do his full duty to his party and to himself, so that the vote recorded November 6 will splendidly endorse the wise and high-minded Republican administration both in nation and in state.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I await your pleasure."

The committee on credentials reported that 1,508 out of 1,584 delegates entitled to seats in the convention, representing 33 cities and 320 towns, were present.

Hon. J. J. Myers, for the committee on permanent organization, reported a long list of names, with Congressman George P. Lawrence of North Adams as permanent chairman. Congressman Lawrence in taking the chair made a long address.

Hon. John L. Bates, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

We, Republicans of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, relying on the just record of our party, again invite the support of the citizens of this commonwealth.

We commend the administration of Governor Crane as one marked by business methods and wise economy. He has maintained the high character and dignity of the public service, promoted the welfare and sustained the good name of the commonwealth.

We affirm our allegiance to the entire platform adopted by our party at its national convention at Philadelphia.

We approve the administration of President McKinley, which has been wise, consistent and patriotic. It has solved problems more difficult, more momentous than have confronted any administration, save one, from the beginning of our government. Its course has been that of the highest statesmanship and has been justified by events.

We congratulate the country on the vast expansion of its export trade during the last four years, and we favor suitable measures for the encouragement of our merchant marine to the end that American products may be carried in American ships.

The American nation is rightfully in possession of the Philippines and charged before the world with the maintenance of law and order therein. The Republican party insists that this responsibility shall not be evaded, that the sovereignty of the United States in those islands shall not be surrendered at the call of the rifle, but that the honor of the nation and the interests of humanity require that it be maintained so long as necessary for the protection of the inhabitants against anarchy within or oppression without, having always in view that enjoyment by them of the highest measure of self-government which their capacity warrants.

We favor such further legislation, national and state, as the interests of the public may require, for the prevention of the evils arising from the formation of those combinations, whether called by the name of trusts or otherwise, which "tend to destroy competition," "control the price of material and of the finished product," and which "deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment." We are opposed to the granting of special privileges to such combinations by any branch of the government, whether in nation, state or municipality, as has been done under Democratic rule in the city of New York. We direct attention to the fact that, while the power of Congress to deal with this subject is limited, the only effective national legislation against such trusts or combinations was enacted by a Republican Congress, signed by a Republican President, and has been successfully invoked by a Republican administration in several instances for the dissolution of combinations organized to control transportation charges and in restraint of trade. We further direct attention to the fact that the laws of Massachusetts enacted by Republican legislatures require such publicity in the management of corporations and impose such penalties for the capitalization of fictitious values as to afford the best protection to the public against such combinations.

The result of this campaign must be the maintenance or the overthrow of the prosperity now enjoyed by the American people. This prosperity is in large measure due to the enactment, in accordance with the pledges of the Republican party, of tariff, legislation for the protection of American industries and of currency legislation, establishing the gold standard. The election of men upon a platform such as that adopted by the Democratic party at Kansas City, which pledges them to reverse both of these policies, would of itself produce lack of confidence. Capital would withhold itself from new enterprise and withdraw from that in which it is already embarked. Labor would be deprived of employment. Stagnation in business would follow, as well as general distress to the people. The present prosperity will be continued by the election of candidates pledged to the maintenance of those policies under which it has been attained. Wisdom urges and patriotism demands the election of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Following this report, the nomination of the candidates for the state ticket was in order. Melvin O. Adams of Boston presented the name of Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, the present governor, and the nomination was accepted by acclamation.

Hon. Willard Howland of Chelsea, with a short speech, nominated Hon. John L. Bates of East Boston for lieutenant governor. The nomination was made by acclamation, and those of William M. Olin, Boston, for secretary of state, Edward S. Bradford, Springfield, for treasurer, and Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, New Bedford, for attorney general, were accepted in the same manner. Hon. Albert S. Apsley of Cambridge placed Hon. Roger Wolcott of Boston and Hon. William Whiting of Holyoke in nomination for electors at large and 13 others as Presidential electors.

When the governor and lieutenant governor appeared all in the auditorium rose to their feet, cheering and applauding, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." Governor Crane was introduced and addressed the convention.

Hon. John L. Bates was next introduced, and in well chosen words thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him for the second time.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

Recommended for the Vacant Ambassadorship to Italy.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge today confirmed a report that ex-Speaker George Von L. Meyer has been recommended to President McKinley for appointment to the vacant ambassadorship to Italy. Senator Lodge said that both he and Senator Hoar had joined in making the recommendation.

FIREMEN HURT OR OVERCOME.

Boiler House of a Hebronville Yarn Plant Burned.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Oct. 4.—The upper portion of the boiler house at the yarn plant of the Hebron Manufacturing Company, Hebronville, was destroyed by fire this forenoon, causing a loss that will not exceed $2,500.

During the progress of the fire Lemuel Annis, a volunteer fireman, fell from the roof and was struck in the face by a nozzle. He was badly hurt, while other firemen were overcome by smoke. The flames were prevented from igniting the main buildings. A spark from the chimney caused the fire. The operation of the plant was not affected.

YAQUI WAR STILL ON.

President Diaz of Mexico Refuses the Indian Proposals for Peace.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Oct. 4.—Negotiations between the five Yaqui Indian emissaries and President Diaz for the settlement of hostilities now existing between the Yaquis and the Mexican government, have failed to accomplish anything, and the peace envoys have arrived here on their way home from the City of Mexico. They report that President Diaz refused to consider their proposal for peace, as he looked upon it as granting too many concessions to the Indians. Fighting still continues, and the government troops seem to be making slow but steady advances into the Indian country.

Animals, Forage and Supplies for Manila.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4.—United States transport Oopack, carrying a cargo of animals, forage and miscellaneous army supplies, has sailed for Manila. The Oopack is accompanied by Lieutenant D. E. Keller of the Twenty-fourth infantry as quartermaster's agent, and carries 70 civilian employes, 300 horses and 465 mules. Twenty ambulances for use in the Philippines also form part of the Oopack's cargo.

NEW GERMAN NOTE.

Fresh Basis for Agreement Suggested.

Powers Asked to Advise as to Questions of Punishment.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—An official of the foreign office informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that Germany is issuing a second note to the powers regarding the method of securing punishment for those guilty of the outrages in China. This note is issued as a result of the edict of the emperor of China beginning proceedings against Prince Tuan and others. The note is as follows:

The Emperor of China has addressed to the powers an edict, dated September 25, in which he orders the punishment of a number of princes and dignitaries mentioned by name for having encouraged the Boxers. On the assumption that the edict is genuine, the German government, in furtherance of the procedure proposed in its circular note of September 17, has further suggested to the powers that they come to an agreement in instructing their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion in the following points:

1—Whether the list of persons contained in the edict to be punished is sufficient and correct.

2—Whether the punishments proposed meet the case.

3—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.

The information received up to the present concerning the reception of this proposal by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for.

LONG STEP FORWARD.

German Proposition Paves the Way for Agreement and Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Emperor William's latest proposition is regarded at the foreign office here and in other diplomatic circles as going further to pave the way to both an agreement of the powers and the opening of negotiations with China than anything else which has yet occurred. The text of the German proposition was wired in its entirety of Lord Salisbury, who is out of town. "The new proposals," said a leading diplomatist, "are of course the outcome of Lord Salisbury's recent refusal of his consent to Germany's first note. Emperor William has now saved the situation by introducing entirely new proposals, which will probably prevent Great Britain from having to send a formal written reply to the previous communication."

At the American embassy, where Mr. Joseph H. Choate returned this evening, the news of the German proposal was received with much gratification and as evidence of the strength of the American position.

PRINCE CHING AND EARL LI.

Diplomats at Pekin Recognize Only Two Peace Negotiators.

PEKIN, Sept. 29.—The commanders of the international forces are arranging for a combined official reception of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee. A detachment of mixed cavalry will escort him from Ting Chow to this city.

The members of the diplomatic corps here are still of the opinion that only Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang can be recognized as peace negotiators.

WORK OF ALLIES FAR FROM DONE.

Americans in Tien Tsin Object to Withdrawal of Troops.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 1, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of American citizens at Tien Tsin the following resolution was adopted:

"We, citizens of the United States, deplore the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops in North China. We feel that the work of the allied armies is far from being accomplished, and that the refusal of the American government to take its part therein is sure to be regarded as an unworthy act by the allies, and as a sign of indifference by the Chinese. We urge our government to carry to an end the work it has so honorably and efficiently begun, and to maintain a sufficient force here to secure the protection of American mercantile and missionary interests until a settlement of the present trouble is accomplished."

BOXERS BEATEN BY GERMANS.

Troops Now Burning the Villages Around Pekin.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special despatch from Shanghai under date of Wednesday, October 3, says the Chinese report that 2,000 Boxers attacked two battalions of Germans at Kaa Ku Men, near Pekin. The Boxers, it is added, lost 100 men and the Germans five. The latter are now said to be burning the Boxers' villages around Pekin.

SOON GATHER AGAIN.

Expeditions Against the Boxers Have Little Effect.

PEKIN, Sept. 28.—The Japanese expedition has returned here, having met with slight resistance at the village of Yaifa. Such expeditions have small ef-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

West of England

Triple-milled, waterproof box cloth---the best imported---in all colors, for winter livery overcoats.

Correctly cut, properly made and trimmed.

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

308 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

POSSIBLE CONFLICT AVERTED.

Effort to Tie up the Treverton and North Franklin Plant Abandoned.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 4.—A number of strikers from the vicinity of Mount Carmel attempted last night to form a column to march on the Treverton and North Franklin collieries, which are operating almost full-handed. It was the plan of the marchers to visit the homes of the workmen early this morning, and endeavor to persuade them to tie up the plant. As the latter is heavily guarded by Reading Coal and Iron policemen, several leaders prevailed upon the would-be marchers to abandon the expedition and avert a possible conflict. The North Franklin colliery shipped 54 cars to market yesterday, and is being worked as rapidly as possible.

No collieries, except those mentioned, were working in this region today. The Neilson shaft, operated by J. Langdon & Co. of Elmira, N. Y., and employing 80 men and boys, was abandoned today, as the coal supply was almost exhausted. A mine fire has been burning there for almost two months. The breakers will be torn down and the machinery disposed of to other coal companies. The shaft has been in operation for 14 years.

FOLLOWED THE SHERIFF'S ADVICE.

Marching Strikers Dispersed and Avoided a Disturbance.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 4.—The only incident of the morning in the Hazleton region was the march of about 200 mine workers from the Diamond to the No. 40 shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in the eastern section of the town, where they expected to get more men to quit. Sheriff Harvey was early informed of the move, and was waiting for the marchers at the shaft when they reached there at 5 o'clock. The sheriff had with him several deputies and half a dozen of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron police, who were kept in the background while the sheriff reasoned with the men. He told them that if they placed a foot on private ground he would be compelled to arrest them for trespassing. The strikers took the officer's advice and dispersed without even attempting to carry out their plans. Sheriff Harvey's mild method of treating with marchers has won for him the confidence of the men. During the 16 days of the strike he has faced several crowds of marchers, and has succeeded in keeping them within bounds, without precipitating any disturbance.

ACCEPTED BRIBES.

Charges Against Cleveland Councilmen in Connection with a City Contract.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—City Councilman J. R. O'Donnell has been served with a warrant, charging him with unlawfully soliciting and accepting a bribe of $50. This is a result of the city hall investigation into the charges of bribery in connection with awarding a contract to the Gamewell Fire Alarm & Telegraph Company. The city law department announces that other warrants will be issued.

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped by Geo. E. Vernon & Co., 91 John Street. Storage.

Why Do

So many men wear our hats? Because every one is absolutely guaranteed to hold its color and give satisfaction.

You run no risk in giving our hats a trial.

If you happen to get one that doesn't fulfill the guarantee, bring it back. We'll give you a new one.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

"The PLEDGE" Hatters, Clothiers and Furnishers

208 THAMES ST. 208.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

Captain Lambton and Irish Nationalist Carew Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Conservatives hold Newcastle by enormously increased majorities, and Captain Lambton of British cruiser Powerful, upon whom the Liberals counted to deal a crushing blow to the government, finds himself at the bottom of the poll.

James Lawrence Carew, Irish Nationalist, has been defeated in the contest for the College Green division of Dublin, which he represented in the last Parliament, the opposition to him growing out of the fact that he attended a levee of the Duke of York. As called to the Associated Press last night, Mr. Carew's friends seized upon the opportunity of John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, losing his seat at South Meath, to put Mr. Carew forward without his knowledge for South Meath, and, owing to a technicality, he was elected without opposition. Mr. Carew may now reconsider his offer to resign South Meath in favor of Mr. Parnell.

The Conservatives have captured another seat, Sunderland, from the Liberals.

The results of yesterday's election announced up to this hour, 1:52 p. m. today, are as follows:

Newcastle—W. R. Plummer, Conservative, 15,097; G. Renwick, Conservative, 14,752; Storey, Liberal, 10,188; Captain Lambton, Liberal, 10,033.

Norpeth—Thomas Burt, Liberal, 3,447; Maltann Barry, Conservative, 2,707.

College Green—J. P. Nannini, Independent Nationalist, 2,465; James Lawrence Carew, Irish Nationalist, 2,173.

Sunderland—W. T. Boxford, Conservative, 9,617; J. Pemberton, Conservative, 9,567; Hunter, Liberal, 9,570, Wilkie, Labor, 8,842.

Total number of returns up to date is 203, as follows: Ministerialists, 120; Liberals, 54; Nationalists, 35.

Edward Blake, Irish Nationalist, has been returned unopposed for the South division of Longford, which he represented in the last Parliament.

Among the interesting candidates in today's contests are William R. Cronier, publisher of the Arbitrator; Sydney Buxton, Gerald Balfour, Herbert Gladstone, T. P. O'Connor, Sir Francis Evans, whose wife is an American, and Dr. Conan Doyle.

The Conservatives suffered defeat in the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, the polling being as follows: J. McCann, Independent Nationalist, 3,131; Campbell, Conservative, 2,873.

The returns show that 321 members of Parliament have been elected, as follows: Ministerialists, 222; Liberals, 54; Nationalists, 15.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 3, Lahn, from Bremen.

London, Oct. 3, Mesaba, from New York.

Cherbourg, Oct. 3, Graf Waldersee, from New York.

Plymouth, Oct. 4, Kaiser Friedrich, from New York.

FRANK L. POWELL,

Chemist and Druggist,

AGENTS FOR

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

This Morning's News.

UNITY OF ACTION IN SIGHT.

Prediction that the Powers Will Reach an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.--Unity of action among the powers and a speedy settlement of the Chinese difficulties seem to be practically assured. The belief that a general agreement would be reached upon a policy to be pursued by the powers in the negotiations for peace with China has been greatly strengthened by the action of the German government, which has indicated to the United States its purpose to submit a new proposition in regard to the settlement of the Chinese question.

Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, has had several conferences with Secretary Hay concerning the matter, which have brought out the fact that the desires and purposes of Germany are quite in line with those of the United States and that the German government sincerely desires a peaceful settlement of all the questions arising from the Chinese situation.

The exact nature of the new proposition of Germany cannot be ascertained if indeed it is yet known to the government, but it is well understood that it will be substituted for the original German proposition which demanded the surrender of the Boxer leaders to the allies as a condition precedent to peace negotiations.

The disposition of the Berlin authorities to recede from their former harsh attitude towards China and to maintain harmony among the powers is very gratifying to the administration officials here. The information, received unofficially from Germany regarding its new proposition, has been transmitted to President McKinley. No further action regarding it will be taken until the President has given the matter full consideration. The whole subject, together with that of the French note, will come before the cabinet meeting on the return of the President here Friday.

The reply of the German emperor to the letter from the Chinese emperor, in which Kwang Su expressed his deep regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Pekin, was discussed with much interest by officials here today. The reply caused no surprise here, as it has long been understood that the German emperor would demand and enforce reparation for the assassination of his minister by the Chinese rebels.

The avowed purpose of the Chinese government to inflict an adequate punishment upon the Boxer leaders, as set forth in a recent imperial decree, will, it is believed, fully meet the demands of Emperor William. It has been suggested that the representatives of the foreign powers shall be personally present when punishment is inflicted upon the guilty officials who have already been ordered to trial, or that in some satisfactory way the powers shall be assured of the completeness of the execution of the penalties imposed. Germany is inclined to insist on this course, and there is an evident disposition among the powers to supervise the punishment of the leaders, after they shall have appeared before the imperial clan court.

The French note, proposing the razing of the forts between Pekin and the sea, the maintenance of permanent legation guards at Pekin, and an embargo on the admission of firearms into China, has been delivered to the State Department, and Secretary Hay transmitted it to President McKinley. While the approval of the French note in its entirety by this government may not be granted, having reference especially to the suggestion of permanent legation guards at the Chinese capital, it is probable that the United States will look favorably upon most of the propositions. Some doubt is expressed among officials here as to the acquiescence of the other nations in all the suggestions of the French note, but a very hopeful view is taken of the ultimate outcome of its consideration and of the preservation of harmonious action by the powers in the solution of existing difficulties.

ORDER REVOKED.

American Troops Will Not Share in the Shomhai Kuan Expedition.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 30, via Taku, Sept. 30, and Shanghai, Oct. 3. The American forces will not participate in the Shanhai Kuan expedition. The order sending a detachment of United States marines with the allied forces has been revoked. The allies do not expect any opposition, as they have been advised that the authorities of Shanhai Kuan have been instructed to capitulate.

General Chaffee and the commander of the Russian troops have formally notified Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee of the withdrawal of the American and Russian troops, respectively. The United States marines will proceed to Cavite.

The movement of Indian troops will begin in 10 days. The British and Germans continue sending troops to Pekin.

There are renewed preparations for an expedition in force against Pao Ting Fu. The troops will probably leave in a fortnight, and columns from Pekin will co-operate with the expedition. Resistance is expected, as the Boxers are there in large numbers.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

No Indications of Great Changes in Its Complexion.

LONDON, Oct. 3.--The results of today's polling in the parliamentary general election were less striking than those of Tuesday. As matters stand now, out of the 287 candidates returned, the relative strength of parties is as follows: Ministerialists, 212; Liberals, including labor members, 47; Nationalists, 28.

Altogether the Liberals have gained 10 seats, and the Conservatives seven. Only one Conservative seat was gained yesterday, but it was a very important victory. In the Brightside division of Sheffield, an industrial constituency, held for 10 years by the late Mr. Anthony J. Mundella, who was succeeded by Mr. Fred Maddison in 1897, the Maddison majority of 183 was converted by Mr. J. F. Hope, ministerialist, into a Conservative majority of 951.

At Derby the Liberals had a striking success, recovering there the two seats wrested in the general election of 1895 from Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Thomas Roe by Sir Henry Howe Bemrose and Mr. Geoffrey Drage.

At Walsall, Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Liberal, recovered the seat won from him in the election of 1895 by Mr. Sydney Gedge, Conservative. The Liberals retain their seats in Dundee with increased majorities, showing that Scotland has not been affected by the "Khaki boom."

Mr. Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has been elected at Gravesend, securing a Unionist majority of 730 over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth.

John Kensit, the antiritualist crusader, has been defeated at Brighton. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, has been reelected for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield with an increased majority. Mr. John Edward Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, lost his seat. South Meath, while Mr. W. H. Carew of College Green, Dublin, has been elected to it without his own knowledge or consent.

The result of the election at Westminster was as follows: Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Conservative, 2,751; Dr. Smith, Conservative, 130.

EXPECT BETTER TERMS.

Miners Still Insist upon Every Demand Being Granted.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 3.--Rumors of settlement of the great anthracite coal strike continue, only to be emphatically contradicted by the persons who have the power to settle, unless the operators grant every demand made by the men. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and his lieutenants believe that success will come within a few days. They say they expect a better proposition from the coal roads than a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The strikers are making constant gains in the collieries that have remained open. There is substantially no production of anthracite coal, and the little reserve supply at the mines has been exhausted and shipped to tidewater. As a result, the coal roads have almost suspended operations.

Mr. Mitchell made this proclamation tonight:

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: We have just been informed that a report has been circulated at Ashland to the effect that in a conference in New York this morning, before the coal presidents and myself, an agreement was reached which will end the strike. I desire to notify all mine workers that the report is incorrect, and that I have not been in conference with the presidents, and have made no agreement with them.

"I wish to reiterate what I said several days ago, that there will be no settlement of the strike until a convention of the anthracite miners is held. You are further requested to pay no attention to any statements of this kind and to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place at which the convention will be held."

That the companies are about to change their offers and to make them more liberal is not doubted by the strikers. The situation as it stands remains in the hands of the coal-carrying roads, which made the original offers and which are supposed to be ready to do more for their men if they find that they must.

About 100 strikers marched last night from Mt. Carmel to the Natalie colliery, operated by the Shamokin Coal Company. They are alleged to have threatened violence unless operations were immediately suspended. Word was sent to the employes this morning that work would not be resumed until the strike is over. The suspension completes the tieup in the North Broad mountain district. The Schuylkill district is now wholly closed, the Brookside and Good Spring collieries having given up the fight.

Word was brought to the labor headquarters today that G. B. Markle & Co. were again giving credit at their store in Jeddo to strikers. This was taken as an indication that the firm is about to make concessions.

A meeting of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers and of the district presidents was held here tonight to discuss the situation and to devise plans for furnishing relief to destitute miners. The plan favored is to establish supply stations in the different towns where provisions and necessaries may be obtained. It is proposed to help nonunion men as well as union members.

The only important development in the strike situation in the Shenandoah district today was the posting of notices by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, announcing a net increase of 10 per cent in wages and a willingness to hear the grievances of its employes. The new offer differs from the one posted on Monday in that it definitely makes the offer of a 10 per cent advance in wages and agrees specifically to arbitration.

Soon after the company's proposal had been placarded a warning to the mine workers was circulated, calling on the strikers to pay no attention to the company's offer, but to wait for the decision of the mine workers' convention.

An important conference of representatives of coal-carrying railroads was held in New York today. J. Pierpont Morgan is believed not to have been actually present, but the conference did not take place without his knowledge. All the roads except the Philadelphia & Reading have their executive offices in that city. Vice President Henderson of the Philadelphia & Reading went on to attend the conference. A prominent financier, thoroughly familiar with the inside negotiations, said that the condition had bettered itself considerably. The main question at issue now is whether the union shall be formally recognized by the operators.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The electric lights placed at all the cross roads of importance, not otherwise lighted, by the Street Railway Company, on the road from Stone Bridge to Newport is highly appreciated by the patrons of the road and supplies what has long been desired by them.

Mrs. Everett Jones is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sisson.

Mrs. John R. Manchester has been visiting relatives in Newport.

The Epworth League met Wednesday evening with Miss Emma Brayton, who is a member of Mr. George R. Anthony's family. It was well attended, and the literary program, prepared by Mrs. E. S. Hammond, proved unusually interesting. The meeting opened with a devotional service, after which the exercises were as follows: A Presidential review, interspersed with war song-stive readings on the lives of noted Presidents as subjects: "George Washington," by Miss Kate L. Durfee; "Ulysses S. Grant," by Miss Alice Crittenden; "James A. Garfield," by Mr. H. Chester Hedly; "Grover Cleveland," by Mr. Thomas D. Fuller, and "William McKinley," by Miss Kate Fish. A series of acrostics and games followed, and the photographs of all the Presidents were shown, without their names, which were required to be given from memory. The company was served with pears and peaches from Mr. Anthony's trees.

Mrs. Charles A. Chase and family have moved into their new house on the East Main road. The house is unusually attractive, and as soon as the grounds can be put in order it will make one of the most charming places on the road.

Mr. Charles B. Ashley will use Mr. Almer B. Cory's building for a carpenter's shop. For many years Mr. Cory occupied it as a store, the principal commodity being paint. Old age and infirmity caused him to give up all business some years ago, and it has not been used as a store since.

Mrs. Isaac S. Cole has returned from Wellesley Hills, Mass., where she has left her two children at school, and is busy closing the house, preparatory to some months' travel with Mr. Cole.

Mrs. Frances D. Fuller, wife of Isaiah G. Fuller, who died at Newton Highlands at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Philip T. Davis, was formerly a resident of Portsmouth. She was the mother of six children, two of whom died while she lived in this town. She left her home in Fall River a few weeks ago in her usual health to visit her daughter, expecting to remain but a few days, when she was seized with a paralytic shock, which ended her life. She leaves two sons, a daughter and husband, besides a large number of other relatives.

Mr. Benjamin H. Carr of Broad Cove, Mass., has been suffering severely from sciatica for the last two weeks. His sisters, Mrs. John H. Chase and Mrs. Parker H. Sherman, have been to visit him.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Chase of Swansea has been visited by Miss Clara Cheeves.

Mrs. John L. Tallman entertained Wednesday Mrs. A. M. Durfee, Mrs. G. A. Faulkner and Mrs. John W. Tallman.

Rev. E. J. Bodman of the Christian Conference has accepted a call to the Bogle Street Christian Church, Fall River.

The latest news from the Nome gold seekers of this town comes from Circle, Alaska, September 6, and says they are located on Elkhorn creek, 75 miles up the Neablek river, 160 miles from Nome and 75 miles from Chinook. Mr. Jacob Abay has made one trip to Nome and two to Chinook in his endeavors to straighten out the legal points in regard to their claims. Mr. Herman Roundand Mr. William H. Bolber are reported on their way home. Sugar sells there at 25 cents a pound, and tobacco at $2 a pound.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Allen and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Irish and their daughter, Miss Mary Irish, spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Peckham.

Mr. Albert Brown is quite ill at his home on Third Beach road.

Miss Martha Smith and Mrs. Benjamin Howland were guests of Mrs. Restcom Peckham Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Peckham are spending a few days in New Bedford, going from Sachuest in their sailboat.

Mrs. George H. Irish spent yesterday with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Smith, who celebrated her birthday by having a family gathering.

Miss Jessie Campbell has been spending the past week with Mrs. J. Overton Peckham.

TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS.

(New Bedford Mercury.)

There is, of course, no better reason why the schools should be closed while the teachers attend a convention for instruction than there is why the gas company should shut off the city's supply for a night, leaving the city in darkness while its employes attend a session where methods of making gas are under discussion. It is gratifying that the school committee in this city has decided that the school shall not be closed after this year for such a purpose. It is reasonable to expect that teachers of proper ability shall be employed, and if conventions are necessary to their efficiency they may be held on some day during the three months of vacation vouchsafed annually or Saturdays. The loss of a day in school to 7,000 children is an incident which should not be lightly treated. It means the loss of over four years of time for one pupil, and the opportunities for school attendance in New Bedford are already quite meagre.

CELLULITH.

A report from Richard Guenther, consul general at Frankfort, tells of a new product, cellulith, made from paper pulp. He says: It is well known that in the making of paper a continuous beating of the pulp produces a transparent and elastic mixture which hardens on drying and greatly strengthens the paper. The cellulith is prepared by a process exclusively mechanical--the beating of the pulp for a much longer time than is necessary in the production of mere paper. According to the properties of the pulp and the rate of revolution of the cylinder, the operation may last from 40 to 150 hours, or until there is a homogeneous mass having no trace of fibre.

The air in the substance is removed by centing for two more hours; if allowed to remain it might destroy the regularity of the material. If desired, suitable colors are added, and then the substance is heated, the hot cellulose liquor passing into a vessel having a perforated bottom through which it drips. Containing 90 per cent of water, the material has the consistency of thick honey. The water is evaporated either by natural or artificial heat, and the pulp hardens, gradually attaining the consistency of horn, its specific gravity being about four. The cellulith may be worked as is horn or ebonite. Combined with sawdust and 30 per cent lamp black, the result is a kind of dark ebonite, which is dense and may be polished.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, 1900.

CHAPTER 664.

AN ACT to establish a board of police commissioners for the city of Newport.

[Passed May 21, 1900.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three qualified electors of the city of Newport, who shall compose a board of police commissioners for said city. One member of said board shall be designated by the governor as chairman, and two members shall constitute a quorum. Their terms of office shall be so arranged and designated at the time of appointment that the term of one member shall expire on the last Wednesday in January, A. D. 1902; one on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904; and one on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1906. The full term of office after these dates respectively shall be six years, and all vacancies shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the remainder of the unexpired term in which the vacancy occurs. The governor shall fill any vacancy occurring during the recess of the senate, until the next session thereof. Every member of said board shall hold his office until his successor has been duly appointed and qualified. The members of said board may be removed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for such cause as he shall deem sufficient and shall express in the order of removal. The board shall appoint a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties, and who shall keep a record of all proceedings, issue all notices, and attest all such papers and orders as said board shall direct, and who shall hold office during the pleasure of said board.

SEC. 2. Said board shall have authority to appoint, remove, organize, and control the chief of police and the police and the police matrons of said city as said city is now or hereafter may be constituted, and shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations for their efficiency not inconsistent with the laws of the state. All the powers now vested in the mayor and the board of aldermen of said city, the city council thereof, or other competent authority, concerning the qualifications, appointment, removal, regulation, compensation, term of office, discipline, or control of the police or police surgeons and police matrons of said city by the statutes of the state or by special laws relative to said city or by ordinance of said city, or by rule or regulation of said board of aldermen or otherwise, except as in this act otherwise provided, are hereby conferred upon and vested in said board: PROVIDED, that the aggregate amount hereby authorized to be annually expended by said board (otherwise than for the salaries of the members and of the clerk thereof) for the compensation of the police, for the purchase of supplies, for repairs, and for the purchase, care, and custody of the property of said city used for police purposes, for clerical assistance and for other purposes necessarily incidental to the efficient management and conduct of said police, shall not exceed thirty-six thousand dollars and such further sum as the city council of said city may annually appropriate for said purposes: AND PROVIDED, ALSO, that in case of tumult, riot, or violent disturbance of public order, the mayor of said city shall have, as the exigency in his judgment shall require, the right to assume control for the time being of the police of said city, but before assuming such control he shall issue his proclamation to that effect, and it shall be the duty of said board to execute all orders promulgated by him for the suppression of such tumult and the restoration of order; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that said board shall make a detailed report of its doings on the fifteenth days of January, April, July, and October in each year to the city council of said city, and annually in the month of January to the governor. The records of said board shall at all times be open to the inspection of the governor, the mayor of said city, or to such persons as may be designated in writing by either of them.

SEC. 3. The chief of police and the other members of the police and the police matron in office when this act takes effect shall continue to hold their several offices until otherwise ordered by said board, and the ordinances of said city, and rules and regulations of the board of aldermen thereof, for the organization and government of the police which are then in force, shall continue in force until otherwise ordered by said board. The members of said board, the chief of police, the other police officers, the patrolmen, and all police officers appointed by said board shall have and exercise within the limits of said city as now or hereafter constituted all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except the power to serve civil process, and shall also have all the powers given to the chief of police and other members of the police of said city as city watchmen or otherwise, respectively, at the time this act takes effect, by the statutes of this state, the laws relating to said city, or by any ordinance of said city or otherwise.

SEC. 4. Said board shall also have and exercise within and for said city all the power and authority which shall be vested in and conferred by law upon the board of license commissioners of said city on the first day of June, A. D. 1900, and from and after that date the offices of the license commissioners of said city shall cease to exist, and all their records, books, documents and papers of every kind shall be forthwith transmitted by said board of license commissioners to said board of police commissioners; and, thereafter the clerk of the board of police commissioners shall exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties then conferred upon the clerk of the board of license commissioners: PROVIDED, that nothing herein contained shall in any way invalidate or annul any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors lawfully issued by said board of license commissioners at any time in the current year prior to said first day of June, A. D. 1900; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that all applications for license and for transfers of license, and all remonstrances against the same, or other business pending before said board of license commissioners on said date, shall be transmitted and continued to said board of police commissioners for adjudication and determination.

SEC. 5. Said board shall also exercise in said city all the power and authority conferred upon the mayor and the board of aldermen of said city, the city council thereof or other competent authority, by the statutes of this state, by special laws relating to said city by ordinance of said city or otherwise, in respect to the following matters and things, and shall have the like power to make needful rules, regulations, and ordinances concerning the same as are not inconsistent with the statutes of this state, that is to say: the licensing of private detectives, pawnbrokers, auctioneers, undertakers, taverns, victualing-houses, cook-shops, oyster-houses, and oyster-cellars; the licensing of keepers of shops for the purchase, sale, or barter of junk, old metals or any second-hand articles, and dealers therein; the licensing of hackney carriages, express wagons, trucks, carts, and other vehicles, and the determining of the price or rate of fare to be charged for the use of the same; the licensing of keepers of intelligence offices for the purpose of obtaining or giving information concerning places of employment of domestic servants or other laborers, except seamen, or for the purpose of procuring or giving information concerning such persons, or to employers, or for the purpose of procuring and giving information concerning employment in business; the licensing of dogs, newsboys, bootblacks, bowling-alleys, pistol galleries, rifle galleries, billiard tables, bagatelle tables, pool tables, scippio tables, or tables of a similar character, when kept in any saloon, shop or place of business in said city, or when kept for public use or profit; the licensing of persons to sell goods, wares and merchandise, ice-cream and other articles and substances on the streets of said city; the licensing of all persons to sell fruits and vegetables from carts and baskets, and the licensing of hawkers and peddlers in said city, in addition to the state license required by law; the licensing or prohibiting the giving publicly, or for pay or advantage of any kind, of boxing, sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions, or other exhibitions of skill, strength, or endurance of man or beast, theatrical performances, rope or wire dancing, roller-skating in rinks or halls, dances, balls, fairs, or any other show or performance, and the appointment of railroad or steamboat police, and of constables under any law authorizing the appointment of constables for any purpose, which constables shall severally hold their offices during the pleasure of said board: PROVIDED that nothing herein contained shall invalidate any such appointment heretofore made or any such license heretofore issued by competent authority during the current year, the fee for which license or appointment has been fully paid for prior to the taking effect of this act: AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that all the provisions of existing ordinances of said city or regulations of the board of aldermen thereof concerning the foregoing matters shall remain in full force, so far as applicable thereto, until otherwise ordered by said board. Upon the request in writing of the board of canvassers said board of police commissioners shall cause a census to be made by the police of said city of the qualified electors resident in each voting district of said city, specifying the street and number of each such elector, and shall forthwith furnish such original census, or a certified copy thereof for each voting district, to said board of canvassers. Said board of police commissioners shall also furnish to the board of canvassers, upon request in writing, such information as said board of canvassers may require concerning the residence of any person whose name appears upon the registry book of said city, or upon any voting list thereof.

SEC. 6. Said board shall also have authority to make and ordain all ordinances and regulations and by-laws for said city which they may deem necessary for the well ordering, managing, and directing of the police of said city, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States.

SEC. 7. Whenever in this act said board is empowered to enact any rule, regulation, or ordinance, said board shall have power to impose penalties for the violation thereof, not exceeding in amount a fine of twenty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ten days for any one offence, unless other penalties therefor or penalties within other limits are especially prescribed by statute; and the district court of the first judicial district is hereby empowered to try and determine all complaints for the violation of any such rule, ordinance, or regulation of said board.

SEC. 8. In all cases hereinbefore enumerated in which the maximum fee chargeable for any license or appointment is fixed by state law, by ordinance of said city or otherwise, said board shall charge and collect the maximum amount of fee permissible for such license or appointment at the time this act takes effect until otherwise ordered by said board, and said board shall pay into the city treasury of said city all fees of every kind on the first business day of each month.

SEC. 9. The annual salary of each of the members of said board shall be one thousand dollars, and of the clerk five hundred dollars payable monthly by said city. Said board with the approval of the governor shall be provided with such rooms as shall be convenient and suitable for the performance of their duties by said city at its expense. Said city shall provide all such suitable accommodations of the police of said city as said board shall require, and all buildings and other property, whether real or personal, used by said police department shall be under the control of said board. All expenses for the maintenance of buildings, the pay of the police, the purchase or repair of property for police uses, and all incidental expenses incurred in the administration of said police department shall be paid by said city upon the requisition of said board.

SEC. 10. The members of said board are hereby severally authorized to administer oaths, and said board in all cases of every nature pending before it is hereby authorized and empowered to summons witnesses by subpoena signed by the clerk of said board, and to compel such witnesses to attend and testify in the same manner as witnesses are compelled to appear and testify in either division of the supreme court, and said board is authorized to compel the production of all papers, books, documents, records, certificates, or other legal evidence that may be necessary or proper for the determination and decision of any question or the discharge of any duty required by law of said board, by issuing a subpoena duces tecum signed by its clerk; and every person disobeying any such writ shall be considered as in contempt, and said board may punish any contempt of its authority in like manner as contempt may be punished in either division of the supreme court. Any person who shall wilfully swear falsely in any proceeding, matter, or hearing before said board shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage for the purpose of making the appointment authorized in section one hereof only, and shall take effect for all the remaining purposes and objects herein specified upon the first day of June, A. D. 1900.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

Johnson's ANODYNE LINIMENT

Oldest--originated 1810. Best--for external or internal use. Cures--coughs, colds, cholera morbus, colic, stings, all pains, aches and inflammation. Costs--25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Larger size more economical; three times as much.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
Free--"Treatment for Diseases and Care of the Sick Room."

Parsons' Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood--25 cents; six bottles, $1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid.
I. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

BRIGHT'S KIDNEY BEANS
CURE PAIN IN THE BACK IN ONE NIGHT
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Bright's Kidney Beans cure all disorders of the kidneys and liver. They are an honest remedy at a moderate price. Because the price is not extravagant do not doubt their ability to cure. If you suffer from kidney or liver complaints do not experiment further, but try Bright's Kidney Beans at once. They will cure you if anything in this world can, or money refunded.
For sale by all Druggists. 50 cents per Box.
BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

CUPID'S TWO DATES,

Engagements and weddings, are cut ones. Both call for rings, and these finger signs of the two steps to happiness are shown by us in bright array along with other novelties in fashionable jewelry. The display anticipates every want and suggests others not thought of before by the intending buyer. When in doubt call at
Glazier's, 96 Spring St.

Columbia, Hartford and Pennant Wheels
Also a full line of Sundries. Now is the time to get a lamp. Try the Majestic Gas Lamp.
Repairing in all branches. Carriage tires repaired.
--AT--
C. C. & A. H. POPPLE'S, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

PROVISIONS.

HE PASSED MUSTER!

The fowls, poultry and game which take their flight, so to speak, from our doors, successfully undergo the most searching examination of the most critical experts in judging the merits of meat foods. This applies with equal force to our beef, mutton, veal, pork and all the rest of the good things we handle. Good reason--we handle only the best.
LEVI NORBURY,
Cor. Thames & Marlboro Streets.
Telephone 155-2.

The Celebrated
Sweet Briar Hams
FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.
F. B. Coggeshall,
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Telephone 240

MICHAEL'S
Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
Pates en Croute,
Mauviettes, Financiere
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--AT--
Sea Side Market.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
CHOICE
Meats,
Vegetables,
Poultry.
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

GOOD DRY
Storage for Carriages
FLUDDER BROS.,
15 BEACH STREET.

CLOTHING.

Foot Notes.

Quite a little uncertainty exists in the minds of customers as to the correct size of trousers at the foot. In a general way all realize that what looks well above a number five shoe would not look well with a number ten shoe. A good general rule for foot size, the fashionable size for this Fall is, add nine inches to the size of your shoe--a seven shoe, sixteen trouser bottom, and so on.

Our Fall and Winter Woolens--the handsomest line we ever had--is now ready for inspection.
W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
171 Thames Street.

The newest and most stylish Woolens in Fall Suitings and Topcoatings now ready for inspection. Call and see them.
EDWARD OTTO,
Custom Tailor,
244 Thames Street.

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
263 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

Landscape Gardening.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD A THOROUGH PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE BUSINESS, WILL BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM PARTIES HAVING GROUNDS TO BE LAID OUT; THE ARRANGEMENT OR RE-ARRANGEMENT OF TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANTS.
OLD LAWNS RENOVATED. STOCK FURNISHED AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY, ADDRESS
ALEXANDER MACLELLAN,
31 Webster street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 183.

WILSON'S NURSERIES,
For Fall Planting,
Have a first-class stock of Fruit Trees. Also Purple and Fern-Leaf Beech, Scarlet Oak, Maples and a full stock of California Privet, Hydrangeas, Japan Maples, and Shrubs of many varieties.
FOREST AVENUE.

Strangers' Directory.

Armory of Newport Artillery, Clarke street.

U. S. Naval Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island--Open to visitors from 3 P. M. till sunset daily. Band concerts daily from 3:15 to 5:15. Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

Fort Adams--Signal drill from 1 to 2:30 P. M., and guard mount and dress parade at 11 A. M. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, when held at 9 A. M. Battalion drill immediately after dress parade. Band concerts Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30.

Fort Greble--Fort Greble, Dutch Island, commanding the western passage to Narragansett Bay. Steamer Sylvan Shore leaves Newport on Thursdays at 2 P. M., stopping one hour at Fort Greble for convenience of visitors desiring to return by boat.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue--Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Open to subscribers from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

People's Library, 180 Thames street--Open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily (except on Sundays), and on Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street--Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Visitors are cordially invited.

Sailboats in charge of experienced boatmen to be found at all hours at Binsley's wharf; sail or rowboats also at Long and Spring wharves.

Drags for Easton's Beach and running the entire length of Bellevue avenue to be found at the boats and cars and at all times on Washington square.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner, Morton Park and Fall River.

Beaches--Easton's Beach, at foot of Bath road; Sachuest, or Second beach, one mile east of Easton's. Bailey's beach, at foot of Bellevue avenue.

Whitehall--Home of Bishop Berkeley, built in 1728, off Berkeley avenue, Middletown. Keys may be obtained at the adjoining place.

Places of Interest--Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, west end of Bailey's Beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second Beach; Purgatory, west end of Second Beach. Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Cliff Walk--Extending from Easton's to Bailey's beaches, past the residences of Gammells, Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, E. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, O. W. Lippitt and others. Open to the public.

Drives--Bellevue avenue, from Jewish Cemetery to Bailey's beach; Ocean avenue, "ten-mile drive," from Bailey's beach along the south shore, by Grave's Point, Bateman's, Castle Hill, Fort Adams, Brenton's Cove, along the crest of Halidon Hill with its superb views of the harbor, the islands and the bay; West road, from Broadway to Bristol Ferry, nine miles, by Lawton's Valley, The Coal mines and Portsmouth Grove, with full view of the bay; East road, from Broadway to Stone Bridge, twelve miles; Paradise road, from Second beach, by Hanging Rocks to Indian avenue; Indian avenue, continuing north along East shore.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE.

June 1, 1900.

Office hours--7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 9:30 a. m.; 8 to 9 p. m.

Money Order and Registry Department open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Registered mail opens 12:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Closes 3:30 and 6 p. m.

Carriers' Delivery at 6 a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m. Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

Carriers' Letters may be called for on Sunday mornings from 8 to 9:30; week day evenings from 7:30 to 9.

Special Delivery until 8 p. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

New York City and Foreign--Open 6:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 3:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

New York State--Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:50, 2:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Boston and Eastern--Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:50 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Providence, R. I.--Open 6:00, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 2:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Connecticut--Open 6:00, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:50, 7:10, 10:00 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford--Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 10:30 a. m.; 2:50, 4:30, 10:00 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton--Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.--Open 9:30 a. m.; 2:30, 6:30 p. m. Close 8:00 a. m.; 1:00, 6:00 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.--Open 10:30 a. m. Close 1:00 p. m.

South Portsmouth, R. I.--Open 1:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.--Open 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 7:30, p. m. Close 7:50 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Mails open Sundays at 6 a. m. Mails close Sundays at 9 p. m.

STREET LETTER BOX COLLECTIONS

	A. M.		P. M.
Aquidneck House	6:00	10:00	5:30
Ayrault--Greenough,	4:30	10:30	5:30
Beach--Red Cross,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Bellevue--Bath Road,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue--Bellevue Ct.,	6:00	11:00	6:30
Bellevue--Bancroft ave.,	6:00		6:30
Bellevue--Church (Reading Room),	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue ave. (Gerry's),	6:00		6:30
Bellevue--Leroy ave.,	6:00		5:30
Bellevue--Narragansett,	6:00	11:00	6:30
Bellevue--Pelham,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Bellevue--Victoria,	6:00		6:30
Broadway--Bull,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Broadway--Caleb Earl,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway--Gould,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway--Powel ave.,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Broadway--Mile Cor.,	4:00		5:00
Broadway--Whitehall,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Casino,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Cliff avenue,	4:30		5:30
Catherine--Elizabeth,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Catherine--Gibbs,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Catherine--Greenough,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Cottage,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Gould--Warner,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Hall--Van Zandt ave.,	4:00		5:00
Kay--Ayrault,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Kay--Brinley,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Kay--Touro,	6:00	11:00	7:00
N. Y. Yacht Club,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Ochre Point,	6:00		6:30
Passenger Depot, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Pelham--Corne,	6:00	10:00	5:30
Perry House,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Rhode Island--Francis,	4:30	10:00	5:30
Rhode Island--Hope,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Spring--Dearborn,	5:30	10:30	6:00
Spring--Mill,	6:00	10:00	6:30
Spring--Touro,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames--Bridge,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Thames--Church,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames--Dean ave,	5:30	10:30	6:00
Thames--Dennison,	5:30	10:30	6:00
Thames--Dixon,	5:30	10:30	6:00
Thames--Green,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames--Mary,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames--Mill,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Thames--Pelham,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Third--Cherry,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Third--Poplar	4:00	9:30	5:00
U. S. Hotel,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Washington--Elm,	4:00	9:30	5:00
Washington Square,	6:00	11:00	7:00
Willow--Second,	4:00	9:30	5:00
West Broadway--Oak,	4:00	9:30	5:00

SUNDAYS--One Collection from the Street Letter Boxes one-half hour earlier than last daily Schedule.

Poor Printing
Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
WHICH
Kind do you wish to send out to represent you?
Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE
And good work is the result.

IN BOOK LAND.

DUTCH courage has a very different interpretation since the burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State opposed their phlegmatic and incorruptible bravery to the forces of the Island mother of empires. Whatever the outcome has been of the great struggle, one result can never lose its significance—the Boer colonists are people to be respected if not admired. The sneer or the question will not be heard when advocates talk of courage, either in its militant or patient aspect. "The Boers in War" have made their mark on history and on men's recollections, and though scattered, confused, broken and abandoned have furnished another Lacedemonian spectacle for the cheap cavillers of this generation.

"Not one of all the purple host
Who took the flag today
Can tell the definition,
So clear, of victory,

"As he, defeated, dying,
On whose forbidden ear
The distant strain of triumph
Break agonized and clear."

"Oom Paul's People" are fatherless. The man who wrote of the Boers under that striking title, Howard C. Hillegas, has now written a sequel called "The Boers in War." He knows his subject thoroughly. The author has spared neither the English nor the Boers in his attempt to make the work impartial. With the sincerest admiration for the stalwart burgher qualities, he does not hesitate to criticise weaknesses. For example, he attributes the runaway properties of some of the good people to exalted notives of statehood:

"A most striking feature of the Boer system of warfare was the manner in which each individual protected himself, as far as possible, from danger. In lion hunting it is an axiom that the hunter must not pursue a wounded lion into tall grass or underbrush, lest the pursuer be attacked. In the Boer army a natural impulse, common to all the burghers, led them to seek their own safety whenever danger seemed to be near. Men who follow the most peaceful pursuits value their lives highly. They do not assume great risks even if great ends are to be attained. The majority of the Boers were farmers who saw no glory in attempting to gain a great success the attainment of which made it necessary that they should risk their lives recklessly. It seemed as if each man realized that his death meant a great loss to the Boer army, already small, and that he did not intend to diminish its size if he could possibly prevent it. The Boer was quick in noting when the proper moment arrived for retreat, and he was not slothful in acting upon his observations. Retreating when it was time was one of the Boers' characteristics, but it could not be called an advantage, for frequently many of them misjudged the occasion, and left the field when the battle was most won. At Poplar Grove the Boers might have carried the day if the majority of the burghers had remained and fought an hour longer instead of withdrawing precipitately when the individuals determined that safety was to be found only in flight."

The illustrations are pictures of Boer leaders and their families, camp life and scenery, with the addition of a useful map.

(D. Appleton & Co.)

* * *

"America's Economic Supremacy" is the title of a book of essays detached in chronological appearance but allied in general scope. They are written by Brooks Adams, author of "The Law of Civilization and Decay," and are the result of his conviction that the great economic and social upheavals of the century or more past have been attributable to the changing equilibrium attendant upon the movement of the monetary centre, the world's capital, from place to place. The essays have appeared in various periodicals, as The Atlantic, The Forum, The Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Adams's conclusions are interesting in themselves, and in the process of logic by which he achieves them. He sees Anglo-Saxon or Slav the final victor in the battle for supremacy. Expansion is the modern trade word; the itching palm an insignia suitably chosen by any of the great powers. Industrial rather than military problems will, however, judge the final contestants.

The essays in this book are severally entitled "The Spanish War and the Equilibrium of the World," "The New Struggle for Life Among the Nations," "The Decay of England," "England's Decadence in the West Indies" and

* * *

The Yankee with a jack-knife is a "Russia's Interest in China." The book is published by the Macmillan Company. good old type—a type that more than others has brought American invention and ingenuity among the proverbs. Lest the rising generation might fall away from these traditions there is provided by Daniel C. Beard a series of "Handy Books" and "Ways to Do Things," concluding with the new issue: "The Jack of All Trades." All the things that delight a healthy and active boy are herein described, with minute instructions and diagrams, so that the average lad possessed of a hammer and saw, patience and a foot-rule, may develop muscle and architecture together. There are tree-top houses and subterranean villas, log cabins, pigeon lofts, chicken yards, fish ponds and houseboats. There are illustrated ways to have toboggan slides, circuses and the Wild West show. There are tricks with scissors, with chalk, with matches, and with plain mother wit—or son wit—in the cases mentioned. A complete guide in health and sickness is this book of wonders, and the mother of the boy who receives it must look to her bandages and liniment and defer worrying about pallor and debility.

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

The boys, too, have ready for their reading on rainy Saturdays another book by Kirk Munroe, who understands just the sort of book boys like. This one, "Brethren of the Coast," is a tale of the pirates formerly infesting the shores and lagoons of Cuba, of the young American navy and of adventures hair-raising enough to make the youthful reader write on its inside cover in deplorable liberty) "This is a Bully Book."

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

HUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—My mother has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully, FANNIE WILLIAMS.

EMPIRE GOWN.

The cut shows an empire gown of black crepe de chine. Around the foot is a cheviar flounce headed by a band of gold embroidery, and bands of the same material also extend along the fastening at the left side. The full guimpe and the tight sleeves are of black embroidered net, and there is a sort of corselet of gold embroidery with tabs passing up to the shoulders, where they are secured by ornamental buttons.

Complete costumes, including a wrap or jacket, all of one color, are again to

CREPE GOWN.

be worn, and are always of a refined and elegant aspect.

Long coats of cloth, very elaborately trimmed with applications, guipure or tiny ruches of mousseline de soie, will be a feature of the late fall and winter seasons. Wraps of a simpler type are decorated with stitching, galloon, passementerie, and especially bias bands of stitched cloth or silk, after the manner of tailor-made gowns.

Red jackets are worn, even by women who do not play golf. Jackets of deep blue, beige or dark gray are generally preferred, however, and are usually more serviceable. Red is always pretty for children, nevertheless.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Let any man compare his present fortune with the past, and he will probably find himself, upon the whole, neither better nor worse than formerly.—Goldsmith.

Breakfast.
Mandarins.
Farina and Cream.
Scrambled Eggs on Toast.
Berry Muffins.
Café au Lait.

Luncheon.
Oyster Fritters.
Broiled Tomatoes. Stuffed Eggs.
Bread and Sweet Butter Sandwiches.
Buttermilk.

Dinner.
Green Turtle Soup.
Halibut Steak a la Flamande.
Boulette Potatoes. Salsify Cakes.
Boiled Beet Tops.
Montrose Pudding.
Café Noir.

Halibut Steak a la Flamande. Have the steak about half an inch thick. Wash well and dry. Brush the fish over with the yolk of an egg. Chop one large onion fine and sprinkle into a hot roasting pan that was previously sparingly buttered; also some salt and pepper. Place the fish in the pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with chopped onion and parsley. Place slivers of butter over the fish and pour over it a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Place on a hot dish and serve with white sauce and sliced lemon.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF FOREIGN FORCES IN CHINA.

[New York Times.]

At the moment that the United States government is being more or less sharply criticised for failure to stand by the severe measures suggested by some of the other powers in China, and when we are straining all the influence we can bring to bear to secure a settlement there that will promise something approaching stable friendly relations, it is not pleasant to read of conduct by the foreign forces that is reactionary, contrary to the usages of modern governments, and in its essence as barbarous as the lawlessness of the Chinese themselves. It is especially disagreeable to know of the looting described by the correspondents of the London papers as carried on by the British as well as the Russians.

There have been reports from various sources of great inhumanity practiced by the Russians in the north, and of like offenses on a smaller scale by the soldiers of the other powers during the engagements in the Tien Tsin campaign. But these have been less definitely reported, and they have the possible explanation that they were incited in the heat of battle by similar atrocities committed by the enemy on the spot. But the systematic robbery of the palaces and temples, the public and residential buildings in Pekin, is a very different matter. If it is less outrageous to the ordinary feelings of humanity, it is more disgusting because of the low motives by which it is inspired and the contempt, as well as resentment, to which it must give rise in the minds of the Chinese. There is something less despicable in the ferocious and hot-blooded murdered than in the common thief.

CLEVER HOMING PIGEONS.

Captain Gabriel Reynaud, in charge of the homing pigeon service of the French army, in describing in "Bird Lore" his experiments while organizing this branch of the French service, states that on one occasion five pigeons, under the influence of chloroform, were transported from Orleans to Evreaux, a locality which they had never visited before. Two days later, having apparently recovered from the effects of the drug, they were released and at once returned to their home cote at Orleans.

From this and similar experiments Captain Reynaud argues that animals possess a subjective "sense of direction," which automatically registers the details of a journey even when the objective senses are inactive, performing its functions, therefore, mechanically like the circulation of the blood or digestion of food.

SEASONS.

[Charles Hanson Towne, in Youth's Companion.]

"Tis April in November,
If you will make it so,
Or May-time in December,
Despite the falling snow,
If only you'll remember
Your smiles make roses blow.

"Tis spring in autumn weather,
If you will sing all day,
And smiles and songs together
Turn winter into May;
The snow will be like heather,
If only you are gay.

WHERE LOVE IS LORD.

[Margaret G. George, in New Lippincott.]

I take the glory from the sky;
I take the terror from the sea;
I take the charm of life away
For those who walk with me.

I blot the printing in the book—
Before their eyes one word shall flame—
And in their ears the lips of men
Shall seem to form one name.

Yet will they follow me, although
Earth shakes beneath, heav'n flames above!
Careless of life or death they walk
Who are the slaves of Love.

FANCIES.

She lives in the square below me there,
Ah me! If she'd only love me!
She lives in the square below me there,
But moves in a circle above me.
—[Life.

She was stranded in Paris and she never got back,
For she wouldn't raise cash on her prized bric-a-brac.
—[Chicago Record.

On the fifth of November the people will shout
In accents of hope, rage and sorrow,
And half of the things they are talking about
Are forgotten day after tomorrow.
—[Washington Star.

Tess—She's awfully nervous, isn't she?
Jess—My goodness, yes. She has no nerves at all.—[Philadelphia Press.

"Edmund, what made you so late?"
"My dear, I came up in my new automobile, and passed the house five times before I could arrange to stop."—[Indianapolis Journal.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!"
"Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—[Pit-Bits.

He—Those two old boys think a lot of a good feed.
She—Yes. They're reached their table d'hote age.—[Life.

"I see by the papers," remarked the observant boarder, "that the former queen of the Sandwich islands has bought an automobile."
"Ex-Queen Lil," added the crosseyed boarder, "may be throneless, but she is not horseless carriageless."—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I will say," remarked the young woman, "that he is not afflicted with that self-consciousness which marks the persons of deficient culture."
"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "he isn't at all self-conscious. He will be tiresome, by the hour without being in the least aware of it."—[Washington Star.

PERSONALS.

....Mme. Modjeska has arrived in New York from her ranch in California and has begun rehearsals with R. D. MacLean and Miss Odette Tyler in "King John." She will open her season at Orange, October 11.

....Sir Francis Plunkett, the new British ambassador to the Austrian court, is the first English diplomat of the Roman Catholic faith for many years accredited to that post. He is the youngest son of the ninth Earl of Kingsall, and his mother was a Miss Morgan. He has been in the service since 1855.

....When the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the younger brother of the czar and at present the heir to the throne, finishes his visit to Denmark he will go to Scotland to visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral. The czar and the dowager empress want him to marry, so as to preserve the succession in the line of Alexander III. But as he cannot marry either a first cousin or a Roman Catholic his choice of a wife is considerably limited, and the only really eligible princesses appear to be the daughters of the Duke of Connaught, the younger sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Duchess of Albany's daughter.

....Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro recently sang in the town hall of Evesham, Worcestershire, in aid of a fund for her house of worship in Broadway, where she and her husband and little son live. She was welcomed by a fashionable and enthusiastic audience. It was, however, as a vocalist and not as an actress that she again appeared before the public. She possesses a rich, clear contralto voice, and she has for the last two years been a pupil of Frances Korbay, the Hungarian composer.

....After carrying a Union bullet in his body 28 years General R. N. Richbourg of Montgomery, S. C., has got rid of it. He commanded the Fourth Brigade, South Carolina militia, was twice wounded at the battle of Frazier's farm, June 27, 1862, and while charging the breastworks a bullet struck him full in the breast. Recently at Montgomery he felt a pain in his back, and that night he placed a drawing plaster to the spot where there was inflammation. The next morning the pain was relieved, and taking off the plaster he found the bullet sticking to it.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

Make the Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hair," free.

Awnings.

All the new style goods,
Thoroughly made
In the best manner.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 348-4.

Constipation Sleeplessness

I have taken Semlt Tablets for constipation and sleeplessness, and I am convinced they are as recommended.

WM. W. FOLEY, JR.
Fall River, Mass.

Semlt is sold by all good druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

YOUR POLICY is in force or run out.

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,
321 THAMES STREET.

TO RENT.
Furnished and Unfurnished New York Houses.
APPLY TO
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 W. 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

For Sale,
At a reasonable price, the
INGERSOLL ESTATE on the CLIFFS,
Together with the land on the westerly side thereof, running to the Avenue.
JOHN WHIPPLE.

INSURANCE
Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.
A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale,
Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.
Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.
All modern improvements.
For terms apply to
WM. G. WARD, JR.
100 THAMES STREET.

H. J. Hass, FLORIST.
Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants.
Funeral and Wedding Work a Specialty. Prices Very Low.
Flower Store, 234 Thames Street.
Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Packers and Shippers
—OF—
Furniture, Pictures, Silver and Crockery
To all parts of the world.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED
J. W. HORTON & CO.,
Upholsterers Cabinet Makers,
Furniture and Carpet Dealers.
42 CHURCH STREET.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Closing Out!
Refrigerators,
Water Coolers,
Wire Cloth,
Ice Cream Freezers
Oil Stoves
(Of which we have a large variety, from 50c. to $10)
Also Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $8.
Dinner Sets, $7.50 to $18.
Household Ranges, all prices.
JAMES F. MARDEN,
328 THAMES STREET.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office 10 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence

A House on Fire. 4 Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

Madame Yale's HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has come to pass that Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is the first and only scientifically known to chemical science and to be a genuine hair specific. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy, on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite its fragrance is delightfully soothing.

All dealers sell it, $1 per bottle. Mail orders may be sent direct to the manufacturer,

MADAME YALE,
129 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON
Name of paper .....
This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.
Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of charge. Address all communications to her, 129 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

GROCERIES.

SWEET POTATOES,
13 pounds for 25c.
R. I. POTATOES,
75c. a bushel.
TOILET PAPER,
7 large packages, 25c.
POTATO CHIPS,
8c per package.
LAUNDRY SOAP,
10 bars for 25c.
PURE JAM,
In 5-lb. pails, all flavors, not a compound, 25c. a pail.
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

GOOD MOLASSES
Is not always obtainable at this time of the year for the simple reason that it's just before the arrival of the new crop and the stock left in jobbers' hands is the fag ends of lots that have been pretty well picked over.
We buy a stock of molasses for a year, and are now selling from a purchase made last fall when we had our pick of the fancy marks. If you are unable to get good molasses bring your jug and have it filled
—AT—
The Boston Grocery.
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Something New.
JAPANESE RICE BISCUIT.
15c. a package.
ALSO A NEW CEREAL
Midler's Cream of Cereals,
THE BEST ONE YET.
FOR SALE BY
PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,
Hay and Grain.
AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Hay,
Straw, Salt, etc.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Sulpho-Napthol.

REMOVAL!
JOHN E. LEDDY has removed his horseshoeing shop from 8 to 33 State street.

GROCERIES.

Start Right.
To start right you must begin the day with a nice breakfast, and with the following you can select material for one:

Aunt Maria Pancake Flour, per package,	10c
Self-Raising Buckwheat,	10c, 16c and 22c
Mother's Oats,	10c
Cream Wheat,	15c
Genuine Maple Syrup,	25c

Then try some one of our Coffees:

Private Blend Java and Mocha,	35c
Ocean House,	30c
Bellevue,	25c

We have just received invoices of Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
Also some extra good Seeded Raisins, 2 pounds for 25c. Hatchet Brand Clam Chowder, 15c. Canned Clams, 10c.
—AT—
J. H. Brierley's
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
Telephone 855-6.

NOTICE.
We have received a cargo of fancy Early Rose Potatoes. We are selling them at 75c. per bushel.
All goods delivered.
P. S. Our market will close every evening, Friday and Saturday excepted.
T. W. LYONS CO.
WASHINGTON MARKET,
435 Thames Street.

Arrived today, a carload of
Jones & Co's Hungarian O O Flour,
In barrels, half barrels and 1-8 barrel bags.
I also have a large lot of Pillsbury's Best and the celebrated Corner Stone Flour in all size packages.
These three brands of flour are the products of three of the very best Flour Milling Companies in the world. My prices are always the lowest, quality considered.
—AT—
James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Market.
250 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 110.

Fresh Canned Shrimps
New Fat No. 1 Mackerel.
FRESH SMOKED SALMON.
Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly opposite the New City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
AN EXCELLENT ROASTED MARACAIBO COFFEE
Of the very best quality at 22c; 5 1-4 lbs for $1.
My Celebrated B. & M. Coffee
(Suits everyone) at 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c. 10 lbs. at 29c.
FANCY TABLE BUTTERS.
P. E. Sharpless', "Quintoz," "Sweet Butter
C. SHERMAN & CO.
Telephone 351-2.

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28 Kinsley's Wharf.
Naphtha Launc Row!
TO LET BY HOU

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $4.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

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Business Office, down stairs, 172.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 173.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, at $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or twelve-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of less than a square less space. Advertisements at about each-half those rates. A discount taken at about each-half those rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed not less than four insertions in a week, and are allowed not to exceed twenty-six charges a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, as persons reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

SERVED WITH BRYAN IN CONGRESS.

Hon. Charles H. Page, who has represented the Democratic party of Rhode Island in Congress and has for many years been regarded as one of the representative members of the party in the state, has come out openly against Mr. Bryan. He says he has served in Congress with Mr. Bryan and knows him, and that's why he will not vote for him. He declares that Bryan is not a Democrat but a Populist, and that the principles the nominee advocates are Populistic. He says: "The Populists have swallowed the Democratic party, all but the men who think, as I do, that the principles advocated by this man Bryan are dangerous. I was with him in Congress. I knew him there, and I watched then all the Populistic tricks and schemes he had. He never was a Democrat."

Four years ago Mr. Page voted for Palmer and Buckner and was a gold Democrat; and he says he is still. Although this year he has small chance to avoid wasting his vote unless it is cast for President McKinley. Whether or not he will vote for the Republicans he refuses to state, and thinks it is sufficient to announce that he will not vote for Bryan.

WITH GREAT ASSURANCE.

There is something refreshing about the appearance in Boston under the wing of the anti-imperialists, of a man who is announced as the former secretary and confidant of Aguinaldo. That such a character should openly land at our docks and be openly welcomed by a band of Tammanyites and anti-imperialists, without causing a ripple of disturbance among the authorities of the government he is scorning, and whose brigand opponent he has confidentially advised, speaks well for the faith that is in the people. No one doubts that Mr. Sixto Lopez is bent on mischief. He made a short, bold statement revealing this before the American friends and perhaps also confidential advisers of Aguinaldo cloaked him off and took him into a moment to teach him a thing or two. He will probably come out well coached as to his future utterances, and have a career than he had anticipated, but no less dangerous to the Bryan party. This may be a "perfidious government" with a "contemptible rascal" at the head, but it will hardly do for the Filipino to speak his mind as strongly as does Mr. Carl Schurz, the foreigner who has been longer with us.

The Washington Star, speaking of the new arrival, says: "And yet it is said that we are approaching a despotism in this country! In what other country on earth would such a defiance of all dignity and decency be tolerated for one moment? Where else could such a man on such an errand find hospitality and security?"

HOME TESTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The modern system of teaching spelling in the public schools, or rather of ignoring that branch of learning, is being sharply criticised throughout the country. In one city a mother who suspected that her eight year old daughter was getting into the Third reader too early, and studying "Lights of Literature," composition, physiology and advanced arithmetic before her mind had expanded to the degree that would justify this progress tried an examination in spelling on the child and some of her classmates. They succeeded in spelling correctly "dog," "boy," "cat," "hen," "fish," "egg," but all failed on "cow," as they did on "horse," "woman," "girl," "boy," "school," "window" and "chair," and many familiar words of this length. If parents would try these home examinations occasionally it would be an advantage to the child and a help to teachers showing an interest in school work, and giving a basis for valuable criticism that should be appreciated.

NO WOMEN'S VOICES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

If the recently issued decree which the sacred congregation of rites has sent out from Rome is obeyed in this country, there will be no more women's voices heard in the Roman Catholic church. Female voices in choirs are condemned by the decree, as opposed to the spirit of the church and as against all its early traditions. In France and in the German cities of Saxony and Bavaria operatic singers are employed in the choirs, and in America soprano singing is common in the Roman Catholic churches. It is hardly believed that the American prelates can refuse to obey the decree, and it is not probable that the authorities in Rome are to be moved from their position. The effort there is to return to the early traditions in every respect possible, and consistency requires that the participation of the women in liturgical service should be one of the first things to be checked.

A POLITICAL BLUFF.

The Democratic national committee, not to be outdone by the Republicans, has announced its claim regarding the result of the Presidential election. It concedes to Mr. McKinley the vote of only nine states, including New England, except Maine; Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa and Oregon, with 88 electoral votes. It considers doubtful Maine, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington, with 33 votes, and claims for Mr. Bryan all the other states, with 326 votes, thus giving him the election by a very large plurality.

The claim cannot be regarded as anything more than a bluff, and a very poorly disguised bluff at that. No one honestly believes that the result in Maine is doubtful and there is little chance of the Democratic candidate carrying several of the other states put in the Bryan column. Neither of the claims put forward by the national committees will have any effect on the result, and the Democratic claim, most of all, will scarcely affect a single vote.

The coal strike has resolved itself into the old familiar issue of recognition of the union. There are plenty of people who sympathize fully with the miners, as with other laboring men, when they demand a reasonable advance in wages. But there are few on the outside who retain any sympathy when they insist upon managing their employers' business, through middlemen, instead of permitting the owners to conduct their affairs for themselves. This makes it clear that it is not so much a question of pay which is at stake as the retention of place and power by the state and union leaders. And this has always been the bane of labor movements.

The czar has just commuted the sentences of four Polish socialists, all proved guilty of murder and condemned to die. The leader in the murders is to be imprisoned for life, and the other three have sentences of imprisonment with hard labor for 20 years. Some men will say that the punishment is light to fit the crime, but Mr. Kennan will doubtless make out of the case a good story about the terrible oppression in Russia, and the tyranny of the ruler. This would be according to his custom of giving us the prisoner's side of the tales, with never a hint as to what is the prisoner's crime against the community.

A writer in the Hanover Courier has been comparing German and American universities. He finds ours have the advantage of great endowments and the finest apparatus, and a provision of money that enables American universities to call their professors from any part of the world. But he claims that the German universities turn out the better men, simply because they receive better-prepared students. A lack of thorough training in our preparatory schools is insisted upon by the writer as in the way of the best advancement when the university is reached.

The young princess who for a few months in her babyhood held the position of Queen of Spain is to marry an Italian, the popular Duke of Abruzzi, and not the heir of the Carlist claimant of the Spanish throne. This will be much more pleasing to the Spanish people than the other suggested matches for the Infanta Maria Mercedes, in whom they see an heir-presumptive who is very likely to become again their queen. The young Italian of the House of Savoy would not be an objectional prince consort, if it came to that.

Mr. W. D. Howells lays down the novelist's pen which it would seem must get a little weary with the slow movement of this author's plots and takes up the critic's quill to say that Charles Dickens's humor was always a "touch of horse-play," and that his pathos was a "swash of sentimentality." Perhaps this is true, but the number of Dickens's readers is as 100 to one compared to the readers of Mr. Howells's books, and the English story-writer, according to the reports of the librarians and publishers, loses none of his popularity as the years go on.

Arkansas is the first state counted in the new census. The figures show an increase of 16.25 per cent in the last ten years, which is decidedly smaller than that recorded either in the eleventh or in the tenth census. The present count gives the state a population of 1,311,564, against 1,128,179 in 1890, an increase of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent. The census of 1890 displayed an increase of 325,651, or 40.57 per cent, and the census of 1880 was marked by an increase of 318,051, or 65.61 per cent.

Bryan will devote more time to the East for his campaign speeches than he originally intended. He will make a ten days' tour of New York and speak in West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, devoting a day to each of these states. He may return to New York for the closing week of the campaign. The Democrats have evidently come to the conclusion that they must have New York and other Eastern states to win.

Chicago has a terror something like London's "Jack the Ripper." "Kate the Bonnet Snatcher" goes about the city tearing off any feminine head-gear that displeases her eye or excites her envy, and demolishing it under foot, frightening the late wearers into dead faints. If Kate had the good sense to do justice to the bird-trimmed hats there are many who would be on her side.

Debs out-Bryans Bryan in the extreme nature of his views. Every vote cast for Debs would undoubtedly be cast for Bryan were Debs not a candidate. Hence every vote cast for Debs is a vote taken away from Bryan, and half a vote, as the phrase is, for McKinley.

Some brutish boys who go about on bicycles, armed with whips, slashing dogs along the streets, need attention, as valuable dogs have been injured in such encounters. A serious objection to allowing the practice to be continued is that even gentle dogs are made to look upon all bicycle riders as enemies to be attacked, and the situation becomes dangerous at once.

It is the fashion now for business houses to place their orders "subject to the results of the Presidential election," with a result that the dealers are getting rid of any apathy, and are going strongly to work against the silver and experimental Presidential candidate. The level-headed agree that there are worse things than annexation to be dreaded.

John C. Wyman, Ziba O. Slocum and Olney Arnold are three distinguished names to be added to the list of Rhode Island's prominent dead.

A TOY SOLDIER.

Mrs. Tom Thumb! What memories of the old Barnum circus in the old Madison Square Garden does the name of that dainty little lady recall to the average "grown-up," who was a small boy or girl when the great little general, with his little wife, held a reception after the dazzling, many-ringed show, and shook hands with great dignity and gravity with hundreds of children, who towered above them like giants. The general was stout, thickset and stately. Madame was plump and pretty. She wore brocaded gowns with long trains, and her wee hands were weighted with jewels. Neither the general nor his wife had the weazened, old look of dwarfs. They were more like grown-up babies. They had a fairy brougham, drawn by ponies, but they scorned any but ordinary-sized tables and chairs in hotel dining-rooms.

The writer remembers waiting for hours on the stairs in a hotel at which the celebrated little couple were staying, in order to see them step out of the elevator and trot down the hall to their rooms. When they finally arrived a bell-boy accompanied them, carrying a parcel. The little couple were chatting, and did not notice that the boy lingered after putting down the parcel. Then he said: "Do you want me to light the gas for you, sir?" He was good-naturedly interested in the small guests, as were all the servants. The general stood beneath the chandelier—very much beneath it—but he scowled so darkly that the admiring small girl on the stairs was quite terrified. "Go!" said the general, imperiously. The bellboy did "go."

Mrs. Tom Thumb, now the Countess Magri, has written some reminiscences of her and her late husband's career, which are published in the October Woman's Home Companion. She tells how the general received that title, and also of her meeting with another general, who at the time was plain Mr. Grant, who later became President and one of the world's greatest soldiers.

It was Barnum who christened the brief Mr. Stratton "Tom Thumb," but it was Queen Victoria who conferred upon him the title of general. As Tom Thumb, he was presented to the queen, and on his first visit had amused Her Majesty by asking particularly after the Prince of Wales. On his second visit to the court of St. James he was presented to the Prince of Wales and to the princess royal. As he stood beside the children his diminutive stature was even more noticeable than usual. The Duke of Wellington was present and noticed this fact, for he turned to some one near and remarked: "Their royal highnesses are head and shoulders taller than Tom Thumb." This remark was overheard by the queen (so the general told his wife), who turned to the duke and said, "General Tom Thumb." Bowing low to Her Majesty, the duke gave the new general the military salute, repeating the title, "General Tom Thumb." Every one bowed, and though the little general "did not fully comprehend that Her Majesty's simple say so could make it unchangeable," he found that ever after he was addressed as general.

The little general also expressed himself as more interested in the "great fighter," as he called the Duke of Wellington, than in the royal boy and girl with whom it was such an honor to have a chat.

THE MONGOOSE IN JAMAICA.

[Lewis Morrison, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.]

The agricultural features of Jamaica cannot be disposed of without due reference to the part played by the mongoose. Some years ago the cane fields became infested with snakes and rats to such an extent that drastic measures had to be employed in order to rid the country of the pests. It was decided that the mongoose would do the work, and accordingly the mongoose was imported. The animal went to work with a will, and soon there was scarcely a snake left on the island. The rats, likewise, were driven from the fields; but taking refuge in the cocoanut trees the rodents began to do that damage to the nut which ever since has been such a drawback to the raising of cocoanuts. But the mongoose did worse than this. The moment the animal found no more snakes and rats to feed upon it attacked the ground-laying birds, destroying them and their eggs as well. These birds had heretofore been invaluable to the country, because they lived upon the pestiferous tick which was such a nuisance to man and cattle. With the disappearance of the birds, the ticks increased enormously, and now, in their turn, they are attacking the mongoose.

Raisers of poultry in Jamaica would consider it a blessing if every mongoose were swept off the island. When the animal had succeeded in doing away with the snakes, and made the rats seek safety in the cocoanut-trees, it went for the chickens. Naturally, prices rose skyward, and it was considered a luxury to have poultry on the table. With the destruction which the tick now does to the young mongoose, it is said by those who know that the ground-laying birds are once more appearing, and it is further suggested that more birds should be imported. The cattle-owners will welcome the feathered agency that formerly minimized the effect of the ticks by feeding on these insects. With the introduction of sugar cane in Cuba and Porto Rico, the identical destructive conditions are likely to confront the planters there; but since Americans, with experience bought in Jamaica, are at the head of the enterprises in the other islands, it is unlikely that the mongoose will be imported, even though rats might appear numerically strong enough to warrant drastic measures of extermination. Care will be exercised in the selection of an antidote. As far as the mongoose is concerned, a recent act of Congress prohibits the importation of the animal into the United States or its colonies. Hawaii, where the mongoose was introduced in 1883, passed a similar law in 1892. The history of the mongoose in the British colony may stand for some lesson in agricultural experience.

ELECTRIC TOWPATH MULES.

Experiments in Germany In Towing Barges With Land Motors.

Richard Guenther, consul general of the United States at Frankfort, reports to the States Department on the subject of electric traction for canals. He writes:

"Some interesting experiments in boat traction by means of electric locomotives were recently made on behalf of the Prussian government by Messrs. Siemens & Halske of Berlin. The scene of operations was a short length of the Finow canal, which forms a portion of the waterway between Berlin and Stettin and is traversed every year by about 25,000 to 20,000 boats each way. The craft used are in the main barges, some 132 feet long by 15 feet 6 inches beam, carrying 150 to 175 tons. There are also a few steam barges employed, which carry about 150 tons and can tow a second barge. The traffic to Berlin is much heavier than toward Stettin, and as a consequence three fourths of the barges return light from the metropolis. Traction is generally effected by horses, there being a towpath on each bank, but on the down journey man traction is not infrequently relied on. In any case the speed is low and, including stops does not average more than about one and one-quarter miles an hour.

"The section of canal used for the experiments was selected owing to its physical difficulties, presenting, as it does, several curves, in one of which with only 328 feet radius the waterway is spanned by a railroad bridge. The line laid down for the towing engine was of 3.28 feet gauge, the outer rail weighing 18.2 pounds per yard, while the inner, which was fixed on the inner edge of the towpath, weighed 9.1 pounds per yard. These rails, which were of the flange type, were laid partly on sleepers ballasted with gravel and partly on blocks of concrete, weighing 220 pounds each in the case of the heavier principal rail and half this in case of the other rail. This arrangement costs more per mile than the sleepers, but has been found less expensive to maintain. Though no wharf actually existed on the length of canal experimented on, the arrangements necessary were fully tested. At one point the line was raised to a height of 9 feet 6 inches above the level of the towpath, being carried on posts and brackets. The carrying posts were 12 inches in diameter, and were spaced at 18 feet 8 inches. A cap piece spanned the gap between the posts and the principal rail was laid directly on this cap piece, while the other was carried by a stringer, supported at each post by brackets.

"The conductor for the current was supported on pine posts 23 feet long, located 25 to 44 yards apart. It consisted of eight-millimetre wire, carried by porcelain insulators. The principal rail served as conductor for the return current. The source of power was a 15 horse-power portable engine, driving a nine kilowatt dynamo, and a large storage battery was also provided. The extreme dimensions of the towing locomotive were six feet 10 inches in length by four feet 10 inches wide. Its total weight was two tons, but the motor was so placed that only one fifth of this total came on the accessory rail. The motor provided was much more powerful than necessary for the work in hand, as it was capable of working at the rate of 14 and 15 horse power. Since, however, these experiments were merely preliminary ones, intended to test the possibilities of electric traction for large barges, the excess power was supplied intentionally, and the resistance requisite to call forth the full powers of the motors was in some of the experiments provided by rafts. These experiments showed the system to be capable of meeting all needs, working, as it did, with safety and economy."

JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON.

The sudden death of Mr. J. E. Hudson, president of the Bell Telephone Company, causes a serious vacancy in the ranks of the business men of Boston. Not alone in the management of one of the most important and prosperous corporations in the country will he be missed, but also in circles of culture and honor. Mr. Hudson was a fine exemplar of the scholar in business, a much larger class than some silly disseminators of the notion that high education unfits a man for what is called practical business are willing to acknowledge. In college he was a distinguished Greek scholar, and later was an instructor in Greek who had a professorship within easy attainment. Preferring a life of affairs, he became a lawyer noted for the thoroughness of his knowledge and his skill in the preparation and management of causes. From the place of counsel for the Bell Telephone Company he advanced, by reason of his demonstrated talent for work, not by reason of wealth and control, to the head of the great corporation. That he was more than a mere man of business is shown by the number and character of the scientific and historical societies of which he was a valuable member. Business did not so engross his attention as to narrow his interests and sympathies. Literature and art, as well as science, were among the avocations of his large intelligence. A worthy and accomplished gentleman, as well as the sagacious, efficient manager of a great business enterprise, has passed beyond.

THE SOUTH'S PASSING POWER.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the most striking consequences of Colonel Bryan's two campaigns has been the passing of the South's old power in national politics. Through the greater part of the three decades just ending a "Solid South" has been the most formidable single factor to be reckoned with in Presidential contests. Attaining complete solidity in 1880, and holding the vote unbroken until 1896, the 16 former slave states wielded an influence in national campaigns never before acquired or exercised by any section of the Union. Though in itself a divided minority in the Electoral College, the South's vote, assured without cost or effort, could carry into power any group of politicians strong enough to seize control in less than half a dozen disaffected Northern or Western states. In two elections—those of 1884 and 1892—means to such a combination were easily found, and, had the disruptive forces which gathered to a head in 1896 in Chicago been rudely and resolutely checked, Southern leadership might have looked forward perhaps to still another decade or two of almost uninterrupted mastery in the lower house of Congress, with an occasional enjoyment of the powers and functions of the Presidential office.

The wreck Colonel Bryan's two candidacies have made of Southern prestige and Southern opportunity is complete and unmistakable. The South's natural alliance to insure ascendancy at Washington was with the traditionally Democratic states of the North—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. The co-operation of these four had insured the Presidential victories of 1884 and 1892, and had kept the lower branch of Congress Democratic except for two lone breaks from 1875 to 1895. Yielding, however, to the wild impulses which ruled in Chicago, the South cast off its tried and serviceable Eastern allies to seek a fusion with the hitherto strongly Republican Far West. In effecting this violent change of policy the Southern leaders had counted on holding intact the vote of all the former slave states. Instead, the sectional ties which had held fast for 20 years burst, and the four border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky drifted away to join a solid East and North. The Chicago experiment had, indeed, won over 10 Western and Rocky mountain states, with 45 electoral votes, but it had thrown away the 67 votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, and 20 votes from within the borders of the South itself.

Colonel Bryan's canvass this year has tended still further to weaken and isolate the South. By adopting as "paramount" the insincere and unconvincing issue of "imperialism" he has now alienated most of the Far Western states which four years ago were ready to join the South in a permanent political alliance. But, though losing him Wyoming, Washington, Kansas and South Dakota possibly, also, Utah and Nebraska—the issue of "imperialism" has failed to bring him compensating support in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, or to assure the recovery of Delaware, West Virginia and Maryland. Should Kentucky, under the pressure of legalized fraud, be carried back this year into the Democratic column, the South would find itself on the verge of a new electoral apportionment, reduced, through its reckless surrender to Bryanism, to such political associations as it could maintain with a few Far Western and Rocky mountain commonwealths.

It may be argued that the passing of the South's power and influence was only hastened by its acceptance of Colonel Bryan's leadership. The South had in the Electoral College of the 70's 138 votes out of 369. A decade later it had 153 out of 401. In the Electoral College of today it has 159 out of 447. Twenty years ago the slave states, with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, could elect a President with 18 votes to spare. Ten years ago they could do the same. Today they can give only two votes more than a majority. In 1904, if census indications do not deceive, they would not be able to elect at all. But with conditions as they are today in Delaware, West Virginia and Maryland what assurance is there that the South's lost solidarity can ever be recovered, or what prospect is there that its leadership, discredited and weakened by the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, can ever renew those old associations which made the united slave states so long an extraordinary political power?

ANOTHER YOSEMITE.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

It has been proposed to park the region about Crater lake, in Oregon, one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world. It fills a large, deep crater in the mountains, and the walls rise sheer to a dizzying height above the surface. In the Indian traditions it was the abode of dangerous monsters—creatures that doubtless symbolized the fear created in the minds of the savages by its wildness, but that, among the civilized, gives place to a sense of admiration for its sublimity. It would take little, if any, money to set aside this district for a park, and it is hoped that the measure offered for that purpose will be successful. We have allowed the vandal to despoil our wonderful natural scenery at his pleasure in the past. A growing sense of the fitness of things demands that his pernicious activities shall cease and that the great body of the people shall advantage by what is finest and noblest in the landscape as in the resources of the country.

Our finest and most impressive scenery is in the west, where the population is still sparse and where real estate values are still low. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the region about Crater lake has never been taken up. Those who have seen it declare it to be the scenic equal of the Yosemite, and to allow the chopper, the blaster, the shanty builder, the sign painter, the engine driver, to mar it will be to discourage visits to the place and to disgust and dishearten just the class of people who are most naturally drawn to the spectacle. In this country we have no immense private parks for titled aristocracy. Whatever is best is for the people. Let them take that best while it is still to be had and before selfish commercialism bars them from it. There should be a park in every state.

Notice to Scandinavians.

All Scandinavian men, young and old, who are interested in the election of McKinley and Roosevelt are invited to meet in St. George's Hall, 225 Thames street, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, at 8 o'clock, to form a company to take part in the Republican street parade.

Card of Thanks.

Chas. D. Mueller wishes to express his thanks to the efficient fire department for the rapidity with which they extinguished the fire in his place, and to the New England Automobile Company for the aid rendered by the use of their fire extinguishers; also to all those who lent their aid in saving his stock.

A Card of Thanks.

The Society of Descendants from the Founders and Settlers of the Island of Aquidneck extend most gracious thanks to all those who so generously contributed old furniture, silver, rare and valuable old glass, china and jewels, bric-a-brac, etc., for the Loan Exhibition recently held at Vaill Villa for the benefit of the society.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1, 1900.

To Mr. Kirwin, Chief of the Fire Department, and others:

Dear Sir: Through you, I would express the grateful feeling that is upon me, not only for the speedy, but very efficient service you and your department rendered yesterday in saving my property. It is a duty for me to express the grateful feeling upon me.

Yours, etc., GEO. T. DOWNING,
198 Bellevue Avenue, Downing Block.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 8 A. M.—For New England—Generally fair tonight and Friday; light to fresh southwest winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair weather tonight; probably continued fair Friday; southwest winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometers have fallen over the northeastern portion of the country during the past 24 hours, but otherwise the weather changes have been slight. It has continued generally cloudy over eastern and northern districts. The greatest precipitations reported are 1.40 inches at Savannah, Jacksonville 2.02, Green Bay, Wis., 1.42, and St. Paul 1.51. The barometers continue moderately low over all western districts except Canadian sections, but with little intensity and no defined centre to the low pressure. Over the eastern half of the country the pressure remains high, with centre this morning of 30.3 inches over southern New England and southeastern New York. The temperature is slightly higher and rising in the northern, and continues seasonably warm in other parts of the country. The temperatures at 8 a. m. were 56 at Boston, New York 66, Washington 66, Jacksonville 74, New Orleans 74, St. Louis 68, Chicago 64, Omaha 72, Los Angeles 52, San Francisco 56.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	66	74	70
Barometer,	30.17	30.15	30.09
Wind,	N	N	N E
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clearing

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Sun rises .... 5 h 41 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 21 m
Moon sets .... 0 h 51 m
Length of day .... 11 h 37 m
Day's decrease .... 3 h 40 m
High water .... 3 h 28 m; 15 h 52 m

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Sun rises .... 5 h 45 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 19 m
Moon sets .... 2 h 03 m
Length of day .... 11 h 34 m
Day's decrease .... 3 h 43 m
High water .... 4 h 20 m; 16 h 49 m

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Sun rises .... 6 h 47 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 18 m
Moon sets .... 3 h 15 m
Length of day .... 11 h 31 m
Day's decrease .... 3 h 46 m
High water .... 5 h 10 m; 17 h 41 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, October 8, 8 h 18 m, W.
Last Quarter, October 15, 4 h 51 m, E.
New Moon, October 23, 5 h 27 m, E.
First Quarter, October 31, 3 h 19 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
To Let—Room; 7th page.
Wanted—Laundress; 7th page.
For Sale—Bay Mare; 4th page.
Gratrix—Steel Spurs; 8th page.
Scandinavians—Notice; 4th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Stores; 1st page.
Wanted—Room and Board; 7th page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
Wanted—Work by Seamstress; 7th page.
Mrs. Wilbur—Board and Rooms; 7th page.
Armory Shoe Store—Fall Stock; 5th page.
Loan Exhibition—Card of Thanks; 4th page.
Geo. T. Downing—Card of Thanks; 4th page.
Chas. D. Mueller—Card of Thanks; 4th page.
K. N. Sullivan—Millinery Opening; 5th page.
Wanted—Girl for General Housework; 7th page.
Kenyon & Smith—Sweet Potatoes, etc.; 3d page.
S. Hart—"Memoirs of Countess Potocka;" 8th p.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

A.S W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FOUR-TENEMENT PROPERTY ON THAMES STREET FOR SALE.

An excellent four-tenement property on Thames street, near the Railroad Depot. Room to build another cottage on lot. Yields more than 9 per cent. Always easily rented. Price $4,250. Further particulars on application. Apply at once.

TELEPHONE NO. 320.

DIED.

RILEY—In this city, 4th inst., Everett H., son of Horace C. and Lydia A. Riley, aged 5 months. Funeral from their residence, 1 Cozzens court, Friday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

ARNOLD—In Pawtucket, 3d inst., Olney Arnold, in his 79th year.

TANDY—In Cranston, 1st inst., Cora E., wife of James P. Tandy and daughter of Charles and the late Sarah E. Gallup, in her 26th year.

MORRISSEY—In Fall River, 3d inst., Patrick, son of Hanora and the late John Morrissey, aged 27 years.

DEANE—In Fall River, 2d inst., Thomas Deane, aged 66 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

For Rent.

Cottage, 19 Calvert street.
Upper half 15 Rhode Island avenue.
Two tenements, 9 Newport avenue.
Upper tenement, 69 Touro street, from Oct. 15.

For Sale.

Two Thames street properties.
Two Broadway business properties.
One Bellevue avenue business property.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 259.

GRAIN,
HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.,
(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

Bay Mare.

FOR SALE—A bay mare, 15 hands, 6 years old; quiet to ride and drive. Apply at Elm Court Stable.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

Two-masted Fishing Boat,

26-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep, centre-board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

Poll Tax Notice!

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate, have been assessed a Poll Tax of $1, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same during the month of October.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. and on Saturday Evenings in October from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 600, Sec. 1 of 1890, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6 of 1896 provides as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been remitted as is hereinbefore provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the state has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes.
Kinsley Building, 200 Thames Street.
Newport, R. I., Sept. 21, 1900.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, R. I., Oct. 3, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing Coal-house at Fort Adams, R. I., will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 17, 1900. Bidders must state separate amounts for construction and for coal handling appliances. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for coal-house," H. P. YOUNG, Q. M. 10-4-1900.

Industrial Trust Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Trust Company, held this day, Mr. Frederick Tompkins, of Newport, was unanimously elected a director of the company.

CYRUS P. BROWN, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., September 25, 1900.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO
R. O. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 308 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

FOR SALE,

To close an estate, an excellent

Dwelling-house Property on Corne Street.

A BARGAIN.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, for the Savings Bank of Newport, the Sarah D. Brinley Property at 127 Rhode Island avenue. Terms and particulars on application.

HENRY BULL, JR.
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
197 THAMES STREET.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 16.

Practical Printers

PRODUCE PERFECT PRINTING,

Or printing as nearly perfect as it is possible to turn out. Our men

THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE ART OF PRINTING.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

AWNINGS

—TRY—

Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue
Telephone 196-2.

A. Livingston Mason,
(Trustee Estate of Isaac Harlaboro.)
CARE and MANAGEMENT of ESTATES
HALIDON HALL, NEWPORT.
61 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE.
Rooms 44 and 45.

VEGETABLE TOFANAS.

Poison Ivy and Its Antidote—Immunity of Animals.

[Robert Blight, in New York Post.]

In a shady nook of the bank on the roadside is a sight which is well worth more than a passing hurried glance. The sloping ground and the post-and-rail fence along the top are a mass of the most delicate green foliage, each spray consisting of three large and glossy leaves. From the mass rise the flowers of the honeysuckle and the wild rose, but the leaves of these are hidden by the greater luxuriance of their companion. A dead tree surmounts the bank and

"Round it luxuriant ivy has grown,
And wreathed it with verdure no longer its own."

But, hold! we may not gather a spray or a blossom, for the graceful and brilliant climber is none other than that dangerous plant, the poison ivy. You may not touch or carry with you a single branch of the plant, unless your are one of the fortunate "immunes."

Dr. Pfaff of Harvard has investigated the poison which Rhus toxicodendron or radicans thus dispenses with a lavishness equal to that of the Italian witch, Tofana. He finds it to be a non-volatile oil, found in every part of the plant, which cannot be washed off the skin with water alone. It is true that a remedy has been discovered in the form of a saturated solution of alcohol, of 50 to 75 per cent strength, and sugar of lead; and that its efficacy has been tested by the Department of Agriculture; but "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and we had better leave the poisoner alone.

It is strange that some persons should be so liable to suffer from merely touching the plant and others are not harmed from handling, even roughly, the wood and foliage. Close by me lives a man who will undertake to root out poison ivy from the fences and orchards, and he makes a profit out of his immunity, for he can earn double wages at a task which others do not care to undertake. Stranger, still, there is a cow near here which seems to have a positive liking for the young leaves. I got her owner to drive her to a fine group of the ivy, and was astonished to see her quietly munch the tender sprays in evident preference to the luxuriant grass which surrounded it. From careful observations of the way in which animals push their way through masses of the twining shrub, it is manifest that its pernicious effect is confined to the human race. Why this is so is a question to which it is not easy even to surmise a solution.

Readers of the poets may refer us to the upas tree, which is a favorite emblem for all that has the most deadly influence; but such can scarcely know that the tales of that native of Java are a standing monument to the mendacity of travelers and the credulity of the unscientific mind. The myths that have been circulated about Antiaris innoxia, the upas tree, must be laid at the door of a Dutch surgeon named Foersch. He described the tree as growing in a desert tract with no other plant near it for the distance of 10 or 12 miles. Criminals condemned to die were offered the chance of life if they would go and collect some of the poisonous juice of the tree. Not more than two out of every 20 of those who undertook the task ever returned. So circumstantial was the story-teller that he stated that he had derived his information from some of these survivors, who said that the ground around the tree was strewed with the bones of their predecessors. Nay! such was the virulence of the poison that "there are no fish in the waters, nor has any rat, mouse, or any other vermin been seen there; and when any birds fly so near this tree that the effluvia reaches them they fall a sacrifice to the effects of the poison."

But what are the real facts? The upas tree is found growing in the midst of coffee plantations in Java. It is even cultivated in botanic gardens. Birds and lizards have been seen on its branches. It is true that its juice is a virulent poison, and that persons who have got this on their bodies from climbing the tree for branches and flowers have suffered intensely. It is also a fact that this juice when mixed with other ingredients furnishes the natives with a poison for their arrows which is equal in its effects to the famous curara, or wourali, poison of South America, or to the tieute arrow-poison of the Malaya archipelago, both of which are the product of species of strychnos. The inner bark of young upas trees furnishes a fibre which can be utilized for the purpose of making garments. Unless the fibre is properly prepared, the use of such garments is very dangerous, for as soon as they are wet they cling to the skin with such horrible irritation that one is reminded of the sacrificial garment sent by jealous Dejanira to Hercules.

Probably some one will remind us of the manchineel, or manzanillo, tree of the West Indies, Venezuela, and Panama. We may be told that no grass ever grows under that poisoner of the woods; that if you sleep under it you are a dead man; that if the rain shed from its leaves falls on your skin it will raise a blister and create a sore which it will be difficult to heal, unless you rub the spot with the trumpet-flower, which mercifully grows close at hand. Here again we are in the region of the travelers' myths. It is true that the juice is acrid, that it affects some more than others, as in the case of the poison ivy of North America, but you have to crush the berry to obtain the juice, and it is very volatile. There is, however, a danger of another sort in this tropical plant. The juice, if applied to the eye, causes temporary blindness. Dr. Seemann, in his narrative of the explorations of H. M. S. Herald, tells how the ship's carpenters were blinded for several days from getting the juice in their eyes whilecutting down manchineel trees.

It is all very well, as long as we deal with the organology of the vegetable kingdom. Cross-fertilization, wind-fertilization and insect-fertilization can scarcely puzzle us now. The stings of the nettle, the spines of the cactus, the prickles of the thistle may well supply the means of defense to their possessors. The hooks of the sanicle and the burdock may furnish admirable means for conveying the seeds to distant regions. We can understand the screw-propellers of the ash and maple; we can see the reason why such rich stores of food are granaried in nuts and bulbs; but why do juices become poisons? Why have we opium, nux vomica, wourali and tieute? The question is as abstruse as that of "the genesis of evil." All that we can say is that in the treasury of knowledge ruled so constitutionally by evolution there are caskets which our present bunch of keys will not open. Who will suggest an "Open Sesame?"

JUVENILE HANDICAP TENNIS.

The juvenile handicap lawn tennis tournament at the Casino has opened and the young fellows play whenever the older players give them a chance, which is generally in the afternoon, when all the courts are not occupied. The play so far is as follows:

First Round.

F. Mahoney beat F. Paine, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.
M. Sands beat T. French, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.
P. French beat C. Grosvenor, 11-9, 6-0, 7-5.
A. Sands beat F. French, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

THE HOSE TOWER PROPOSITION.

The proposition to be voted upon by the taxpayers at the coming election, to expend $1,500 for a brick hose tower to be built on the city land at headquarters on West Marlboro street, is submitted in accordance with the ruling of the city solicitor that this is a new project, and as the council cannot appropriate over $3,000 for a new project without the approval of the taxpayers. The old hose tower was blown down in the blizzard of November 27, 1898, nearly two years ago, and since then the drying of hose in the winter has been done under great disadvantages. There has been some talk of building a substantial brick house, with a brick hose tower, for the chemical and hook and ladder truck and headquarters, but this has not materialized. Then it was suggested that a brick tower be built to replace the wooden one, but the ruling, as above stated, was against this. The proposition does not carry with it anything about an issue of bonds; it simply authorizes, if adopted, the construction of the tower.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The funeral of Mrs. Grace T. Putnam took place at her cottage here today, Rev. C. D. Burrows conducting the services. The interment will take place at Yarmouth, Mass.

The cruising party in the Three Sisters arrived last night at Pawtuxet and have arranged to return here Friday night.

The fishing here is reported to be excellent and a number of good-sized blackfish are being caught off the rocks at Beavertail.

Mrs. E. P. Rhett and Miss Mabel Rhett have returned to Cambridge.

Steamer Beaver Tail was hauled out on the ways at the Newport shipyard yesterday afternoon and the work on her bottom begun.

This noon a horse belonging to Mr. David Briggs and attached to a tipcart in some way became frightened on Narragansett avenue, and started to run. He turned up Howland avenue and at the corner ran into a post, which cleared him from the cart and the animal continued on his way home.

REVENUE FROM C. P. HUNTINGTON'S ESTATE.

[Chicago Record.]

The estate of the late C. P. Huntington must pay death taxes to the amount of $200,000 to the state of New York and an equal amount to the general government, under the war-revenue act, the supreme court having decided the inheritance tax to be constitutional. But that is a small amount compared with the death taxes imposed by Great Britain. The returns show that nearly $70,000,000 was paid into the British treasury on that account last year. The total amount bequeathed by 65,344 persons in England during the year was $1,460,000,000, equal to one-half the national debt. Twelve different estates paid death taxes to the amount of nearly $1,000,000 each.

EUROPE TAKES AMERICAN CORN.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

It looks as though the fight that has been going on for years to get Europeans to buy American corn has been won at last, for the exports of this cereal are now on such a large scale that it is reasonable to assume that it has got a firm foothold abroad. For the past 10 years the various Secretaries of Agriculture have endeavored to show foreigners the value of our corn and all sorts of schemes were adopted to introduce it in Europe. During the famous famines in Ireland a number of shiploads of corn were sent to the sufferers, but they had such a poor opinion of it that they refused to receive it.

The fight was kept up, however, with gratifying results, the exports last year amounting to more than 200,000,000 bushels. The demand for this cereal is widely distributed and extends to the northern half of South America, to Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, the British possessions in North America, and even to Africa and Australia. As regards distribution, however, the most significant fact is that from eight to nine tenths of the total exports are usually consigned to the various countries of Europe, preeminent among these being Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Holland. In these countries, it is interesting to note, the use of corn is mostly confined, as is the case in the United States, to the feeding of live stock, though it is also employed to a limited extent in brewing, distilling and other industries and in the manufacture of proprietary foods and confectionery.

PIGS FOR SALE

—AT—

Brookfield Farm,

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

ENGLISH TOWNS TO CELEBRATE.

Gala Days in Prospect When "Tommy" Comes Marching Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Public interest in Great Britain in the Boer war is revived by the prospect of a series of gala days when the soldiers and generals return, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Three great town shows will commemorate the arrival of the Guards, the London volunteers and Lord Roberts, and there will be a series of minor events, while the north of Ireland will also have a royal festival. The queen was invited to visit Belfast when she was in Dublin, but was forced to decline the invitation. The Prince of Wales will visit Ulster in the winter in her place, when there will be great festivities.

There is a current report, apparently well founded, that Gerald Balfour will be compelled by ill health to resign the office of chief secretary of Ireland. This will create a vacancy which cannot be easily filled.

The reorganization of the ministry cannot be deferred for many weeks. Reports that Lord Salisbury has aged and is breaking down in health are not correct.

LACK OF A COMMA.

Suit Brought in a New Jersey Will Case Based on Its Absence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Alleged lack of a comma in a will has given rise to a suit in the New Jersey court of chancery. In September, 1881, Louis Mohl died in Jersey City, leaving a valuable estate. One clause of his will bequeathed "to my beloved grandson, son of my stepson John Messow" a house and lot in Jersey City. The will was duly probated and John Messow entered into possession. He had been adopted by Mohl when he was five years of age and assumed the name of Mohl.

John Messow, the stepson of the testator, had seven other children—three sons and four daughters. To three of the daughters Mohl left real estate, but to the fourth daughter, Fredericka, and the three other boys he left $100 each. The three boys died, leaving their legacy to Fredericka, who thus obtained a claim of $400 against the estate.

Mohl, however, left no personal property, and as he disposed of all his real estate by specific bequests there was nothing with which to pay Fredericka's claim. The girl became of age a short time ago and retained a lawyer of Jersey City, who began suit to have the clause bequeathing the property to John set aside, the lawyer contending that, as there was a comma after "grandson" and none after "stepson," there was grave doubt which of John Messow's four sons was meant by the will. The matter came up before the vice chancellor in Jersey City, and the lawyers are to submit briefs to him within 10 days. The will was drawn up by William McAdoo, former assistant secretary of the navy.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., is in New York.

—City Auditor Sherman, who has been ill, is able to be out.

—The upper portion of Prospect Hill street is being macadamized.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Murphy are spending a few days at Brockton.

—Mrs. Fredrick Gebhard of New York is guest of Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

—Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has contributed $50 to the Police Relief Fund, making the total to date $1,310.

—Simeon Hazard has rented to Mrs. Arabella Brown, for Sidney B. Gladding, the upper half of his house at 69 Touro street.

—Six long-service men from the Training Station were transferred to the Kentucky last night. They are to go on her to China.

—Ferryboat Beaver Tail is hauled out at the Newport shipyard to have her hull caulked and painted. Schooner yacht Breeze is also hauled out there.

—John Whipple has sold for Mrs. Catharine L. Kernochan her estate on the Cliffs, known as "The Cloisters," to Mr. James T. Woodward of New York.

—The Shore line train from New York due here at 1 p. m. with the New York mail and papers was 40 minutes late today. The mail and papers did not arrive until 4 o'clock.

—Rev. E. H. Porter, chaplain of the Newport Artillery, will preach his annual sermon before the company at the armory on Clarke street Sunday afternoon, the service beginning at 5 o'clock and being, as usual, open to the public.

—The honorary bearers at the funeral of George Denniston today were John Martin, Thomas Kevlin and Edward Dennon, and the active pall-bearers, past and present employes of the deceased, were Michael Conroy, James Murphy, Michael Winters, Silas S. Andrews, Michael Harrington and Manuel Pina.

—Another large attendance and an apparently thoroughly satisfied audience tells the story of the performance by the Jere McAuliffe Stock Company at the Opera House last evening. The engagement will be concluded Saturday evening, when "The Great Diamond Robbery," a play in which the late Mme. Janauschek made a hit, will be produced.

LAPLAND HERDERS OF REINDEER RETURNING HOME.

Our government's experiment in introducing the domesticated reindeer in Alaska has been successfully accomplished, and the picturesque band of Laplanders who for two years or more have labored in the work are now returning to their former home in Lapland with some $600 or $700 of Uncle Sam's money in their reindeer pouches for services rendered. One of the most important features in connection with the enterprise was the training and herding of the deer.

For this purpose, as well as to develop the high speed obtainable out of these animals, who in the future are destined to form a permanent food supply for the Alaskans, and also to carry the United States mail across the frozen country from the Arctic circle to St. Michaels, the government imported a number of skilled Lapland herders to teach the native Alaskan and Esquimaux how to handle and drive the reindeer. The Lap herders had for centuries domesticated and driven these animals in harness, and they were selected in preference to the Siberian herders. The government's pay to the Lap herders has been $27 per month, food, shelter and transportation included. They were allowed to bring their wives with them, who instructed the Alaskan and Esquimaux women in the art of making reindeer clothing and in the preparation of various food products obtained from the reindeer.

The Port Clarence reindeer station was the first one established by the government for experimenting with the reindeer. It is on the narrow strait separating Asia from America, and only 46 miles from the Siberian coast. The first instalment of deer was landed at this point July 4, 1892, having been brought across from the Siberian coast in United States cutter Bear by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States commissioner of education for Alaska. Here and at other points since that interval additional deer have been installed and the herds have rapidly increased. At the present time there are some 5,000 reindeer at the various stations in Arctic Alaska.

The Laplanders have thoroughly taught the natives the art of herding and driving the reindeer. In harness they can cover from 100 to 150 miles per day, drawing a sledge load of 300 pounds.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Anders Anderson has sold to William S. Cranston the estate bounded north, 40 feet, on Calvert street; east, 45 feet, on land of Allen C. Griffith; south, 40 feet, on land of George L. Perrin and Frank L. Peckham, and west, 42 feet, on land of W. S. Cranston.

Robert R. Bushnell and wife have sold to Harriet Z. Langley their undivided half interest in the John T. Langley estate on Mann avenue.

Ellen T. Baker, mortgagee, has sold to Karl E. and Anna Luidh, for $1,620, the John Donovan estate, bounded south, 38 feet, on Fountain street; west, 52 feet, on land of R. J. Johnston and wife; north, 40 feet, on land of Hannah Stacy, and east, 55 feet, on Anthony street.

NEW WAY TO SCARE WOLVES.

Examiners in the patent office have learned by experience that it is a mistake to jump at conclusions regarding the usefulness of inventions. A contrivance at which they were inclined to poke a good deal of fun, designed to frighten wolves on Western prairies, was patented less than three months ago, and already it has come into considerable use in the sheep-growing districts of that part of the country.

The device is an automatic gun, which goes off at regular intervals, scaring the wolves away from the flocks. It consists of a sort of box, which contains a clockwork arrangement with a small steel barrel projecting from one end. A magazine, also within the box, is loaded with blank cartridges, which are fired by the clockwork once in 10 minutes or so. By the help of a simple mechanical attachment the intervals between discharges are made as long or as short as may be desired.

Wolves do not attack sheep in the day time, and the gun needs to be in operation only from sunset to sunrise. It is at the period of lambing that the flocks are in danger, the fierce wolves raiding them and carrying off the lambkins, and hence the apparatus described is intended to be employed exclusively during that season. It may be that the wolf, which is a decidedly intelligent animal, may learn the deception after a while and realize that the automatic gun has not a man behind it.

Hitherto the protection of sheep during the lambing season on many ranches has been a serious problem, the flocks being constantly harassed. Men armed with shotguns make regular rounds at intervals during the night, discharging their weapons from time to time—a troublesome plan, whereas it is comparatively easy for a patrol to inspect, rewind and reload a number of automatic guns in various parts of a ranch once a day.

EUROPE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(Ainsley's Magazine.)

The Pacific ocean, westward of Hawaii and the Marquesas, is like a federation of European nations on Asiatic soil, united by the commerce of the seas. The nations vary in size, strength and importance, as the states of Europe or of the American Union. Great Britain commands the field with a landed area of nearly 3,250,000 square miles. Poor Spain's once magnificent empire is shrunk to less than 50 square miles, a smaller total than belongs to black King George of the Tongas. Holland, the country from which emanated the doughty Boers, owns over 735,000 square miles, settled with nearly eight times as many people as inhabit the larger area owned by Great Britain.

Germany, the new civilizer among the nations, has dominance over more than 100,000 square miles and about as many people as there are miles. France, with less than one tenth of Germany's land, is at some of the most important points of strategy and at the point of greatest travel. Several independent states lie in the midst of this federation, as Switzerland does in Europe; several others in the unhappy, suzerainted position of the Transvaal in South Africa.

If all the islands could be put into a continuous body of land they would form a most heterogeneous empire. They would include, in addition to European peoples with their various political and social systems, a tangle of aborigines, a confusion of savages and semicivilized cultivators of soil and commonwealth; an emporium of products more diversified than a bazaar on a midway plaisance, a mystery of traditions as inexplicable as the origin of the American Indians. Profoundly forested in the Dutch East Indies, the islands become in western Australia more barren than the lava beds of eastern Oregon and more irredeemable than the uppermost wilds of British Columbia. Fertile, balmy and luxurious in the beautiful lands of New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti, they [illegible] reefs or into hot and malarial beds of struggle in the guano-covered or copra-producing dots on the map north and east of a line drawn from the Philippines to New Guinea and through Samoa to the Society islands.

NEW GERMAN NOTE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

feet on the Boxers, who re-congregate in the villages as soon as the allied forces leave.

HONORS TO BARON VON KETTELER

Empress Dowager Orders an Imposing Funeral and a Temple to His Memory.

TAKU, Oct. 1.—The dowager empress has deputed the highest official of the empire to make all necessary arrangements for a most imposing funeral in honor of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China. She has also ordered the erection of a suitable temple at the capital to his memory. The superintendent of trade at Tien Tsin has been ordered to meet the body on its arrival here and the highest officials at other ports will pay the greatest honor to the dead.

An imperial edict degrades from all ranks and offices Prince Tuan, Lan Yi, Tung Fuh Siang and others concerned in the Boxer movement.

SURRENDERED SEPTEMBER 29.

Shan Hai Kuan to be Garrisoned by British Troops.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 1, via Taku, Oct. 1, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—British official reports announce that Shan Hai Kuan surrendered to a British warship September 29. Three British regiments will leave here October 2 to garrison Shan Hai Kuan and Chung Thsien Si Tcheng and take possession of the railroad. General Chaffee has left here for Pekin.

PEACE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

Opposes a Religious Protectorate or Forcible Annexation of China.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The international congress of peace, now being held in Paris, has adopted several resolutions concerning the policy in China, says a cablegram to the Times.

The congress resolved that the action of the missionaries was often intolerant; that their religious propaganda should not be backed up by diplomatic or military force; that they should go into China at their own risk and peril; that Europe should abandon any religious protectorate in China; that forcible annexation of territory, especially that held sacred by the Chinese, should cease; that the powers should attempt to establish a stable native government, capable of undertaking internal reforms, and that the open door for the honest commerce of the world on equal terms is the only policy which gives any guarantee for the country's future peace and stability.

Minnesota Presbyteries Not Agreed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—The St. Paul presbytery has voted for a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. The St. Cloud presbytery has voted, nine to four, against a change in the Confession of Faith.

Death of the Oldest Newspaper Editor in the United States.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—C. E. Galloway, aged 89 years, died yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a tramway car. He is believed to have been the oldest newspaper editor in the United States. He had published and edited newspapers in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Utah.

Glenwood Oak,

The latest and most elegant PARLOR STOVE in the market.

NOW ON SALE AT

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES STREET.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,

Livery and Boarding Stable

35 FRIENDSHIP STREET.

Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables

Tew's Ct. Office Cor. Downin St. and Bellevue Ave.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S

Private Boarding Stables

12 & 14 Dellois Street.

Telephone 243-3.

Hear and See!

SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES assert that spectacles can only be properly adapted to the eyes by one who is skilled and advanced in opthalmic and refractive science. He must be familiar with the structure of the eye and the laws of natural vision, must know the nature of light and the changes that take place when it passes through different glasses. He must know how to apply every scientific test so as to prescribe glasses intelligently and accurately.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS WHEN YOU THINK

OF HAVING YOUR EYES EXAMINED

I offer you over twenty years' experience and give you a scientific examination free.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 108 BELLEVUE AVENUE

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED. Situation by a lady to do general housework or plain cooking in small family. Please call at 341 Thames street.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Gents' Heavy Wool Fleeced Underwear, at **45c.** per garment.

Gents' Heavy White Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c., at **38c.** each.

Gents' Super Quality Merino Shirts and Drawers, usual 62c. quality, **50c.** each.

Gents' Heavy 3-4 Wool Underwear, usually sold at 95c., our price **75c.** each.

Ladies' Heavy Wool Fleeced Vests and Pants, **25c.** per garment.

Children's Underwear, all qualities and prices.

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

Telephone Number 180.

Branch Store 120

DRINK

Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water is taken from our artesian well through 160 feet of rock, is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Water.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.10 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames Street. 6 Casino Building

INSTRUCTION.

Evening Class in Business Writing

A. M. STEED, M. Accts.,

Mr. Irving P. Irons,

TEACHER OF SINGING,

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Window Signs

In Great Variety.

The following cards for the window are on sale at the Daily News Job Office. Price 10c. each, or 3 for 25c.:

To Let.
Tenement To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let.
Rooms To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let With Board.
Furnished Rooms To Let With or Without Board.
Rooms and Board.
Meals at All Hours.
Table Board.
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For Sale.
For Sale or For Rent.
Oysters.
Hot Coffee.

The office has a large assortment of wood type and can furnish other card signs in good style at short notice.

207 Thames Street.

CROQUET!

In All the Different Grades.

Fine Club Sets for $4, $5, $8 and $10.

Cheaper grades for 95c., $1.49, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.50.

LANDERS & SON'S,

167 Thames St., Covell's Block.

Headquarters for Games and Sports.

The J. R. Coggeshall Farm EGGS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

112 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 1365.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE, NEWPORT.

All Next Week, Commencing October 1

Jere McAuliffe's

BIG STOCK CO.,

GET THEM NOW.

COME AND ENJOY YOURSELF

AT THE

BAZAAR

OF THE

Newport Conclave, No. 39, K. S. F.

IN MASONIC HALL,

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

RESTAURANTS.

Just Like Mother Used to Cook it

Is the food cooked at

The Philadelphia Restaurant and Lunch Cafe,

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS.

BERTRAM T. CASEY.

Broadway Restaurant,

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

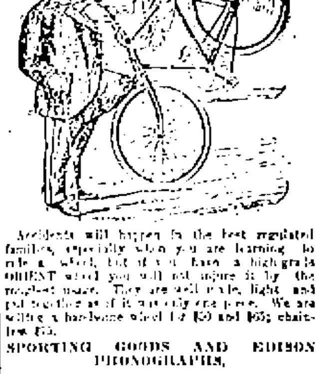
Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 1565. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

6 MARLBORO STREET.



Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, especially when you are learning to ride a wheel, but if you have a high-grade ORIENT wheel you will not injure it by the roughest usage. They are well made, light and put together as if it was only one piece. We are selling a handsome wheel for $50 and $65; chainless $75.

SPORTING GOODS AND EDISON PHONOGRAPHS,

U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.

Arctic Ice Co

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office Commercial Wharf

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

SHOT BY THE EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Train Robber Killed and His Companion Takes to Flight.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 4.—Lying at the morgue in this city with a bullet through his heart is a man, powerfully built, black hair and moustache, nearly six feet tall, aged apparently 45 years. He was one of two men who held up the Kansas City passenger train on the Burlington road three miles south of this city at midnight. Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him.

The two men boarded the train at the Union Pacific transfer and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing the Mosquito bridge. Engineer Donnelly and Frank Holman, the fireman, who were in charge of the engine, were ordered to slow up as soon as the train had crossed the bridge. While the man now dead held a revolver on the engine crew his companion went back and cut off the baggage and mail cars, leaving the day coaches and sleepers standing on the main line.

Acting under orders the engineer pulled the train half a mile down the track, where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused to do so. Under compulsion Engineer Donnelly attached a stick of dynamite to the side door of the car and blew it open. In the meantime Messenger Baxter seized his gun and escaped from the door on the opposite side of the car. As soon as the door was blown open one of the robbers entered the car, while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine.

Baxter crept around in front of the engine, and seeing the robber keeping guard over the engine crew fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a cornfield. The dead man was picked up, placed on board and the train was backed into this city.

The body was searched, but nothing was found on it by which it could be identified. In the man's pockets were found about $15 in money and a watch and chain. Conductor William McGrew, who was in charge of the train, thinks the dead man is one George, of St. Joseph.

The robber who escaped was larger and taller than the dead man, being apparently about six feet in height. Both men were masked and both wore overalls and jumpers. The door of the express car was badly shattered by the explosion of dynamite.

The robber inside the car was preparing to blow the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken.

HOLDING A SEAT WITH BAGGAGE.

Rights of Railroad Passengers to be Tested in Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Men who reserve seats in railroad trains by leaving baggage in them while they enjoy a cigar in the smoker will be interested in the outcome of a suit, soon to be tried in the supreme court of this city, in which George William Kemp demands $1,000 damages from T. R. Smith, whose home is at Coscob, Conn. Though damages are demanded for alleged assault, the custom of holding a seat with baggage, which is as old as railroads themselves, is responsible for the suit. According to the attorney for the defendant, the question has never been referred to the courts before.

In his complaint Mr. Kemp alleges that he was occupying a seat in a New York, New Haven & Hartford train at the Grand Central station in July last, when Mr. Smith ordered him to give it up, declaring he had reserved it for himself by leaving his satchel in it. Mr. Kemp refused to leave, whereupon Mr. Smith, the plaintiff charges, attempted to forcibly remove him from the seat.

Mr. Smith, in his answer, admits that he claimed the seat, and holds that he had a right to it, as Mr. Kemp had removed his satchel and personal belongings. Without any undue force, Mr. Smith says, he thereupon laid his hands upon Mr. Kemp, who soon evinced a desire to surrender the seat. Mr. Smith declared he then "permitted" Mr. Kemp to retire.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Second Lieutenant Earl C. M. Pierce of the Twenty-sixth volunteer regiment, now in the Philippines, who was recently promoted from battalion sergeant major, is a Woonsocket young man who is well known in other parts of the state. He served as battalion sergeant major before getting his shoulder straps, and also saw service with the First Rhode Island volunteers. He passed the examination for a commission while en route to the Philippines and has also earned his promotion by meritorious conduct. In one engagement with the insurgents he, with a companion, carried a wounded comrade from the field under fire, and on another occasion carried orders from the commander of one division to the commander of another through an open country between cross fires.

The local hunters of Burrillville have taken decisive steps toward putting a stop to the frequent infringement of the game laws that has occurred in this vicinity. For some time some of the hunters have disregarded the law in relation to partridges, and it is but a short time ago that a hunter in Bridgeton killed an entire flock. This case was reported to the secretary of the Game Association, T. W. Penny, by several hunters. The matter was brought before the Burrillville town council recently and four special constables were appointed to look after the matter and to see that the law is enforced.

The commissioners of inland fisheries have placed an order with the American Fish Culture Company of Carolina for 40,000 trout, which will be distributed during October to stock the various streams and ponds of the state.

A meeting of the wardens and members of the vestry of Christ Church, Lonsdale, was held Tuesday, at which the resignation of Rev. W. G. Ware as rector was formally presented and accepted unanimously, to take effect Sunday, October 15. At a meeting which was held Wednesday evening, September 19, the clerk was instructed to request the pastor to take this step.

A vigorous agitation is to be inaugurated in Providence to secure transfers on the street car lines in and about that city. The Union railroad company is to be petitioned to grant transfers similar to those given in almost every other American city. The movement was given its initial start last night at a meeting at which the transfer league was organized. It is calculated that about 100,000 signers will be secured to the league petitions before and after election. Not a single transfer on any route is given in Providence.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Steam yacht Intrepid has returned here.

—The searchlights of the Torpedo Station were in use last night.

—The granolithic curb about the new city hall lot is nearly finished.

—Miss Sullivan's millinery opening will attract considerable attention.

—Mrs. George H. Chase has been visiting at "Earlsmere," Broad Cove, Mass.

—Miss F. N. Dawley has an exhibition of patterns at her millinery parlors.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have gone to their home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

—Mrs. E. S. Cramp, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard and Mrs. J. C. Smith have returned from New York.

—Miss Frances Minturn Hall of New York is guest of Mrs. Charles Potter on Sunnyside place.

—Dr. D. P. A. Jacoby returned last evening from a two weeks' vacation spent in the Maine woods.

—The Newport Artillery has reached the 100 mark in membership and has two additional names posted for election.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor of Stamford, Conn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter. Mr. Taylor has recently sold his estate at Stamford.

—Charles DeL. Oelrichs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, is a candidate for the Harvard Freshman crew and has been assigned to the Weld club for practice.

—R. J. Martin, W. H. Conner and A. Walker of Providence; F. H. Warner of Springfield, D. McCarty of New York and E. A. Smith of Norwalk, Conn., are registered at the Perry House.

—Mr. Robert G. Babcock has returned from New London where he has been attending the reunion of the Twenty-first Connecticut regiment, of which he was a member during the civil war.

—The corporate members of the Philharmonic Society will have a meeting this evening at the residence of Mr. Alfred G. Langley, and it is probable that the regular rehearsals of the society will commence next week for the season.

—Mr. William R. Harvey, son of Mr. Charles E. Harvey and a graduate of the Rogers High School, has been elected president of the Senior class of Brown University, one of the highest honors conferred by the members on their classmates.

—Zion's Herald for this week contains an account of the recent exercises at the reopening of the Maplewood Methodist Episcopal Church in Malden, Mass., of which Rev. O. W. Scott, formerly of this city, is pastor. Accompanying the article are a picture of the church and a portrait of the pastor.

—Lieutenant Colonel B. R. Russell, United States marine corps, formerly in command of the marine barracks at the Naval Training Station and now on recruiting service in New England, will probably be ordered to the command of the marine barracks in Washington, to succeed Colonel F. H. Harrington.

—Tug Fortune is now at Norwich, Conn., on her recruiting tour and is sending small drafts of boys regularly to the Training Station, where there are now 511 boys. It is expected that the new barracks will be ready for occupancy on or about October 15, when the boys will have more comfortable quarters.

—Yesterday afternoon, after the water had ceased to drip into his store, Mr. C. D. Mueller moved back his cases of optical goods and before dark was doing business as usual. The wall and ceiling of one of the Locomobile Company's stores were so badly wrecked that it looked as though yesterday's fire was in that place instead of to one side and above it.

—The New England Magazine for October, in honor of the centenary of the historian's birth, has for its frontispiece a portrait of George Bancroft, and in an article entitled "The Homes and Haunts of George Bancroft" has pictures of his Newport residence, the old garden on the Cliffs and of the historian on horseback, a familiar figure about Newport in the last days of his life.

—The early closing movement seems to be more generally carried out this year than in any since it was inaugurated. It was hard work to get the store keepers to see that it was for their mutual benefit to close early, but they have seen it and now if any one wants to get anything to eat or wear he has to get it before 6.30, and in some cases before 6 p. m. except on the last two days of the week. The fish dealers as usual keep open Thursday instead of Friday night.

—Steam yacht Varuna arrived from New York late yesterday afternoon. While here Mr. Eugene Higgins, the owner, will be guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, who will give several dinners in his honor. The yacht will return to New York early next week. Mr. Higgins's guests, who accompanied him across the Atlantic, left the ship at New York. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse, who were on board, will shortly come here, where they have two cottages on Bellevue avenue.

—It is reported in New York that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had leased the house of the late Collis P. Huntington at Fifth avenue and Fifty seventh street. This building was occupied by Mr. Huntington up to the time of his death. It cost about $2,000,000, and work on its excavation first began in 1890. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt is to pay $70,000 for the house for the season. On the other corners are the houses of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Harry P. Whitney and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

THE PROSPECTOR.

Not One in a Thousand Has the Necessary Qualifications.

[Will Sparks, in Ainslee's.]

But if a man loves adventure he can find nothing that will offer so much to satisfy his passion as a life of mining and prospecting. The prospector is the adventurer par excellence of the Rockies. From the moment he starts upon his career in the mountains, leaving behind him the collection of colorless and wind-beaten shanties, known as "the city," adventures greet him at every turn. As he picks his way through a wilderness of rocks and fallen trees, having left the meagre trail far behind, ever on the lookout for a faint sign of the outcropping of the precious metal, his passage is almost sure to be disputed by wild beasts. But what an excitement there is in seeking for gold. It is stronger and more intense than that of the gambler at the green table staking his last dollar on the turn of a card. The prospector may be penniless, he may have put his last cent into the "grub" that is now fastened onto the back of his burro; yet one strike of his pick is likely to uncover treasure that will transform him into a millionaire. He sits down to a meagre meal, but all the time feels about him the presence of gold. Perhaps his fire is built on the end of a ledge that is "chockfull" of gold; perhaps he is sitting on a rich out-cropping that is simply covered with small stones; perhaps there is gold beneath the big tree just across the ravine. Gold may be everywhere, if he can only find it. He must find it. Surely his luck is not less than other men's.

And so he goes on, scaling the loftiest peaks, where snow lies all the year around, and even his heavy blankets are not sufficient to keep him warm at night, diving into all sorts of caverns and rifts in the rock, exploring caves, only perhaps to be chased out by wild beast occupants, braving a thousand dangers that he may find the means of passing the rest of his days in ease.

And how does it all end? In most cases the daring prospector who sets out alone meets his death miles and miles away from any human being. How, nobody ever knows. His bones may never be found. He disappears as completely as last winter's snow.

But should the prospector strike it rich, his adventures will go on as long as he remains in the Rocky mountains. If his find is worth anything as a "poor man's claim," he will put up a rude cabin and go to digging, concealing what gold he takes out in a place secret to himself. But he will have to guard it all the time, for covetous miners who are not so fortunate would not hesitate to take his life if they could get possession of his little pile of yellow metal. His rifle must be his constant companion, and he must be ready to use it at the first sign. At night he must sleep with one eye open. If a stranger approaches the cabin he must be ready to dispute his right to be there. The few years a man may put in at this kind of life are most wearing, and should the prospector conquer all risk and get back to his native town with a "pile" his friends will look upon him as an old man, though he is still under 40. Only the unknowing ones will envy his fortune.

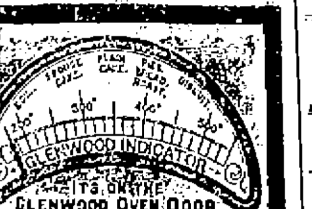
The man who works in the developed mines is also having adventurous experiences all the time. The tunnels, shafts and drifts are liable at any moment to cave in and bury the worker under tons of rock, or perhaps he may be imprisoned without food or water, and pass many days of horrible suffering in darkness and silence.

DOES CUTTING MAKE THE HAIR GROW?

This question is answered by the Frankfurter Wochenblatt in this wise: "It is believed by laymen and professional hairdressers that cutting largely increases the growth of the hair. This belief begins with the involuntary comparison of the hair with a plant. As grass that is often cut short grows again and becomes thicker, so, it is believed, the hair should do when it is cut. This comparison, however, is a false one. A developed hair is a perfectly formed mass of horn which has nothing further to do with the case in which the hair rests than to receive from it from below further growth and to be held firmly by it. * * * In this mass of horn, as in the nails of the fingers and the toes, there is no longer any sap in circulation; this mass, so to speak, is a product which cannot be quickened and strengthened by new nourishment, because the latter cannot enter it.

"On the other hand, what happens in a blade of grass is totally different. The blade of grass is a network of fine ducts in which is constantly circulating the nourishment which the blade draws from the root; it presents, in contrast with the dead body of the hair, a living, vegetating substance which has a most intimate connection with the condition of its root, and which dries up infallibly when it is separated from its root, while the hair will remain unaffected for thousands of years after its papilla has withered away. Only one irresistible proof of this need be cited—the hair on the heads of mummies. The root of the hair as long as it exists can produce a new hair when the old hair has fallen out, while the root of many a plant gives existence to one sprout only and then together with it declines and dies.

"The more a hair is disturbed in its natural growth by continually cutting off its end the less rest its papilla, the real producer of the hair, finds; the papilla, being constantly incited to excessive production, wavers finally in its activity, decays and dies. For this reason a woman with a bald head is never or seldom seen, as the natural and very slow process of the growth of a woman's hair is not disturbed. The individual hair reaches a definite length after years it falls out of itself, and a new hair begins to appear as soon as the papilla has had time to rest itself thoroughly and to prepare itself for the process of a new growth. These are the reasons which lead to the obviously valid conclusion that cutting the hair is rather injurious than useful."



Don't Open Oven Door

that's the old fashioned way. A glance at the Glenwood Oven Heat Indicator shows the exact heat in the oven, and when baking tells when to open or close drafts. It Makes Cooking Easy.

GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Opening!

PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS

For Autumn and Winter,

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5 and 6.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Fall Exhibit

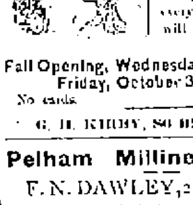
—OF—

PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS,

—AT—

S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY,

OPEN EVENINGS. ALL ARE WELCOME.



These three hats first met at our millinery display.

Many more which are their full equals in style, beauty and artistic appropriateness for every face and costume will be shown at our

Fall Opening, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5.

No cards.

G. H. KIRBY, 80 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors.

F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

Cordially invites you to her

Autumn Exhibition of all the Latest Models

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5.

Fall and Winter Opening

Of Pattern Hats and Novelties, Saturday, Sept. 29, and Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 1 and 2.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 21. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON, 19 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston.

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

OPTICIANS.

Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often [illegible] the [illegible] which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in [illegible] minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,

88 Broadway.

THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians

162 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Man That is Not Fastidious

About his shoes will buy them at any old place, but the man who wishes style, beauty and snow-fall shapes, and wants lightness and ease with good wearing qualities, will inspect our new Fall stock, and carefully note the lowness of the price with the quality of the shoes.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

377 Thames Street. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Fall Opening!

BOOTS and SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,

186 THAMES STREET

Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's

Rubber Tires.

J. B. BACHELLER,

Langley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

War in China

We have still a large assortment of fine China and Glassware that we are selling at half price to close out.

Granite Ironware.

Tin and Woodenware.

Preserving Kettles and Jars at lowest prices.

—AT—

The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

19 to 23 Broadway,

Newport, R. I.

DRUGGISTS.

Blackberry Cordial.

This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Root and Catechu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

USE

DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,

For the Hair

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cydonine

Is unequalled to prevent or cure sunburn and to use after shaving. It contains no oil and renders the complexion smooth and clear.

PREPARED BY GEO. A. WOOD, 106 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Old No. 144. New No. 230 THAMES STREET

Watches!

Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—AT—

E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street

Near Mill Street.

Some Future Prize Winners.

A pair of grey tabby Angora Kittens several white Persian kittens, a solid black Angora, an exquisite brown-eyed white Angora. You cannot get these animals in a bird store; they are thoroughbred. We have no "coon" cats.

THE OASIS CATTERY,

27 Rhode Island Avenue

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

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C. A. HILCKEN,

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Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCORMICK,

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ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.

Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

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COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Plans for interior and exterior alterations. Wood mantels of all descriptions. Hardwood floors laid and waxed. Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings.

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Stone cutter for monuments, headstones, fences, posts and curbing.

WARNER STREET, Opp. Island Cemetery.

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Practical Plumber,

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General House Fitters.

Plumbing and Electric Work.

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Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

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Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice,

RESIDENCE 93 BROADWAY.

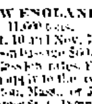
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Painting

Is my business and I am ready to attend to it. Call on

HURLEY, CROSS AND BRIDGE STREETS

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.



DOMINION LINE

Fast Twin-Screw Service.

PALATIAL STEAMERS

Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 7 Days.

Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:

NEW ENGLAND.	COMMONWEALTH.
11,600 tons.	13,000 tons.
Oct. 10 and Nov. 7.	Oct. 17 and Nov. 14.

Saloon passage $50 and upwards; 2d cabin $37.50; [illegible] rates. For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. L. Greene, M. S. Holm, 186 Thames St., G. Donnelston, 117 Thames St., Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Borden Wharf, Fall River.

E. D. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

OCTOBER 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail,

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:15, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1 LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 A. M. Sundays 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Excursion Ticket 60c.

(Sundays only, 60c.)

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Bull Street, Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15 P. M.

Leave Fall River—**6:45, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:45 P. M.

* To Portsmouth car barn only.

** Except Sundays.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." June 10, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7:05	10:00	1:20	4:10	**7:35		†11:15
Prov. ar.	8:50	11:50	3:15	5:50	9:50		
Boston, ar.	10:18	1:18	4:30	7:30	11:00		
New York, ar.	1:58	4:30	6:58	11:00	B		
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A

LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York,	*12:02		5:00	10:02	1:02	†1:32	5:0[illegible]
Boston,	12:03	6:12	10:03	1:02	3:00		7:0[illegible]
Providence,	1:25	3:02	11:11	2:10	4:15		8:2[illegible]
Newport, ar.	6:35	9:10	1:00	4:00	6:40	6:55	10:3[illegible]
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

†Saturday only until September 1.

*Daily.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:38 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

20 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

Columbia Automobiles

For Sale or to Rent.

We especially call your attention to our Gasoline Runabouts, which we will be pleased to show to all those who are interested.

These runabouts are for sale and can be delivered in two weeks from receipt of order.

We have several Electric Wagonettes, holding twelve people, in commission, which can be engaged for the Ocean Drive, picnics, etc.

Rates on application.

We will also repair and care for private gasoline or steam automobiles at our station.

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION CO.

E. G. HAYWARD, Business Manager.

7 to 19 Downing St., Newport, R. I.

TELEPHONE CALL 270.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave. BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.

Telephone 871-2.

Fall and Winter Bulbs.

My bulbs, consisting of Easter Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Jonquils and Chinese Lilies, have arrived and are very fine.

I have also, just arrived, some very fine Palms (all kinds), Rubber Plants and Boston Sword Ferns.

Jadoo "Fibre" Sheep Fertilizer and all kinds of Plant Food.

Baskets of all kinds and sizes. Fishing lines and hooks.

Some strictly fine Timothy and Red Top, and Lawn Grass Seed.

Fruit Pickers and all kinds of Enamel and Tin Ware, Fruit Jars, in pints, quarts and 2 quarts, with Mason and Lightning, at the New Broadway Seed Store.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Harry L. DeBlois, 60 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by young girl to do second work and sewing, or would do light housework. Address 7 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Lady giving up her horses wishes to find position for her coachman-groom. Apply at Song Harbor, Bellevue avenue.

WANTED—By good laundress, work for the winter; first class references. Would like New York family washing. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, work by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; terms reasonable. Box 47, Daily News Office.

MISS RANDOLPH wishes a position as private secretary. She would also read by the hour, do typewriting, or tutoring. Address 454 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 15 Sumner street.

WANTED—Two girls, one for housework (no washing), the other as child's nurse. Small family; references required. Address Box 62, Daily News Office.

WANTED—At once, girl for general housework. 75 Broadway.

WANTED—A Protestant girl for general housework. Apply at 215 Broadway.

WANTED—A girl to do second work. References required. Apply at 17 Everett street.

WANTED—A competent woman for cooking and general housework. Apply at 7 Whitfield court.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; no washing. One who can go home nights. Box 48, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A laundress; must have good references. Apply at 77 Rhode Island avenue, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $20 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—A naphtha launch, in good condition; to carry from five to ten persons or more. Dr. T. P. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Oct. 2, late in the afternoon, a blue enameled bar pin; gold back, with "Allegro" in gold enamel on it. Liberal reward, if returned to 9 Kay street.

LOST—Sunday, comb wing. Please return to P. W. Murrill's store, 198 Bellevue avenue, and receive reward.

LOST—Between Four-corner church and Middletown station, Cypress; containing small amount of money. Suitable reward if same is returned to Town Clerk's office, Middletown, or to H. J. Gifford, Vaucluse avenue, Middletown.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO RENT—A furnished house. For particulars Inquire of Mrs. Warren Randolph, 451 Broadway.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 11 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Lower part of house 55 Mill street. For further particulars apply to Philip Rider, 80 Pelham street.

WANTED—Two room, furnished complete for housekeeping; or small tenement. Box L, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Furnished room and board by single gentleman; private family desired. Address Box R, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Now is the time to secure pleasant furnished rooms, with steam heat, for the winter, at reasonable rates. Address Box 59, Daily News Office.

TO LET—A nicely-furnished room, with furnace heat and modern improvements. Apply at 23 Bell street.

TO LET—In a large, beautiful house, furnished apartments; nice location; owner furnishing furnace heat, gas and care of rooms. Address Box B, Daily News Office.

Open During the Winter.
Board and comfortable rooms. Mrs. Wilbur, 93 Pelham Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos to Rent.

Several fine upright pianos to rent for the season at reduced rates. As I have but a few come early or you will lose a good opportunity.

John Vars, 126 Thames St.

PIANOS.

Pianos now coming in from rental will be sold very low for cash. Fine opportunity for buyers.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 206 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED.
Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Painless. DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY, Office, 29 Spring street. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

MRS. A. SMITH,
LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY.
May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.

Sleeplessness.

Dr. Robert A. Fleming recently lectured on "Sleep" to the Edinburgh Health Society. Cold feet meant blood in excess in brain and internal organs, and therefore no sleep was possible until the feet were warm; a hot water bottle was in no sense a luxury; in such a case it was a necessity. We have them, guaranteed quality.

The Hub Pharmacy,
E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist.
170 Thames St., Cor. Mary.
TELEPHONE 212-4

THE OUT-OF-DOOR HABIT.

A Marked and Beneficial Change in American Life.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

No change in American habits has been more important, more thorough, and, withal, more quietly effected than that which has resulted in taking the advice of Higginson, offered in 1862, when he declared that "our American life still needs, beyond all things else, a more habitual cultivation of out-door habits." We have changed many things since that time. Then most American business men were wearing black coats to their stores and offices, and all owners of country cottages were painting them white with green blinds. We were not very far away from the little America about which Dickens talked so unkindly, and the New York of which Balzac had so poor an opinion. What few sports we had were for men, and the least participation in them by the other sex was "unwomanly." Only the oddities among women shortened their skirts enough to allow them free use of their feet, and except that Southern girls knew how to ride on horseback, it might be said that the American girl had no out-door sports except a brief and occasional walk or drive.

The overthrowing of this old sedateness has come about by successive steps, and has been assisted in many ways. Americans are a sport-loving race, and only example has been necessary to put them on the track of something new. College sports, which are the basis of all our male athletics, have practically come into being within the time mentioned. Base ball, football and track athletics were almost unknown as American college sports in the sixties, and while they have at times outgrown their proper proportions in college life, they have had an influence in cultivating the "outdoor habit" which nothing else could have done. The opening of outdoors as a play-ground for our girls has been assisted very much by the growth of colleges for women. There is always courage in numbers. What one young woman, or even a few young women, might hesitate to essay, a crowd will rush into fearlessly. So, when boating and basket ball became popular at Wellesley, all the "wrong" there was in such sport as a recreation for girls disappeared, and the hundreds of girls who were not in Wellesley, but wished they were, took up outdoor exercises. Fashion, too, has come in to aid the outdoor movement, with the popularity of the winter resort and the demand for "camps" in the woods, instead of hotels for summer resting places.

The two most potent agencies in getting people out doors are probably the bicycle and the game of golf. The prediction 30 years ago that a man or woman would soon be able to mount a saddle supported between two little wheels, and on this rover without serious fatigue an extent of territory that no horse could rover comfortably in the same time, would have been received with derision. But this has come to pass. Without disputing the great value of pedestrianism, and the delight and physical benefit of horseback riding, the bicycle gets people outdoors who will not walk and who cannot ride. Golf, gaining a foothold as an imported fashionable fad, has outgrown any such designation, and made itself a place in American life. Its usefulness consists in the fact that the game is a sufficient test of skill to attract players, and that the players must do their work in the country open. Thus, while skill is matched against skill, the players are walking miles over the velvet green, with the beautiful sky in sight overhead and the beautiful landscape spread all around.

It is a question whether our schools are doing all they could and should do to foster love for the ever-present nature by assisting in revealing its beauties. How many colleges hand diplomas to young men who are not taught even the names of the largest constellations in the heavens! We could cite one which did this 30 years ago and which, with astronomy as a "junior optional," set the young men who selected that branch to figuring the diameter of the moon's shadow in an eclipse, instead of introducing them to the bright worlds above them. How much, again, do the schools neglect the floral beauties of the fields, and how technical is much of the instruction about them that they give. Can one school child in 50 (and, we may add, grown folks) give the correct names of half the flowers that decorate our fields, and road paths? If botany is taught, is not effort directed rather to instruct in classifications designed by man than to introduce the child to the flowers by name, with a little knowledge of their medical or other uses? Give a child this knowledge, and he will find interest at once in what he now classifies in scores as simple weeds. Good work in such enlightenment has been done in recent years by the publication of books to help the student of nature in this kind of nomenclature, but how many school courses include any of these in their list of text books?

Bird life is still more neglected. The ignorance of the average country boy (and man) about the birds that nest and fly around him is monumental. We could cite the case of a farmer who, hearing a turtle dove cooing in an orchard near by, remarked "Hear that owl?" Almost all children old enough to go to school would fail in the examination if asked to give the names of the birds put up in a walk along a mile of any country lane. To them the whole sparrow family are "chippies," all birds of brightest plumage orioles, and all swift darters through the upper air swallows. To name a distant bird from its flight would be something they had never considered possible, and they would do no better classifying bird-notes than the farmer did with his "owl." What an opening of out-doors it would be to such children if an afternoon a week were given to a walk with a teacher who could give them the names of the feathered beauties, tell them a few elementary facts about their habits, and so start them on inquiries of their own. A few such classes in every county would render it less difficult to keep birds alive in the fields, instead of leaving their bodies to pieces at the dictation of milliners.

All this higher education, as we would have it called, will come. We have broken away from parlors and hall rooms for our summer amusements, we have idealized tan and muscle, and soon we shall demand "nature lessons" in our schools, just as manual training has ceased to be an innovation. The great preparatory school for this should be at home; and the parent who will fit himself as teacher will find an awakening interest in his pupils, the only alarming feature of which will be the demands that it will make on his information.

THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN COAL CONSUMPTION.

[F. E. Sanford, in the Engineering Magazine.]

In spite of continued effort to increase the efficiency of engines and boilers, the progress of invention is such that coal is becoming each year a more and more important article of commerce. So a short time ago, viewing the history of the world, as 1831, the annual coal production of Great Britain was 21,000,000 tons; for the year 1901 the coal production will probably be 240,000,000 tons, an increase of 1,000 per cent. In 1831 the population of Great Britain was 24,000,000, and the next census, 1901, will probably show about 40,000,000; in that country, an increase of 66 2-3 per cent in 70 years. Therefore the production of coal has increased from one ton per capita to six tons, and the rate of increase has been 15 times as great as the rate of increase in population. In 1840 the production of bituminous coal in the United States was between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons, and the production of anthracite was 1,000,000 tons—say a total of 2,500,000 tons. At that time the population of the country was 17,000,000 so that there was probably less than one sixth of a ton used per capita.

Compare that with the present tonnage of 220,000,000 and a population of approximately 75,000,000, and it will be seen that America is now using per capita 18 times as much coal as she did 60 years ago. In fact, since 1890 the per capita increase has been 50 per cent.

THE THREE WISHES.

"I want something, dear; or, rather, I want three things," said my wife.

"But, my child," I objected in alarm, "do you remember the story of the man and his wife to whom the kind fairy granted the fulfillment of three wishes?"

"You mean the story in which the rich merchant first wished his horse dead because it was balky, then he wished that the horse's saddle was in the ditch, with his scolding wife seated on it, and so finally he was compelled to expend the third wish in getting her released from her predicament."

"There is another story"—

"Oh, I know that, too," she interrupted. "The wife wished a sausage to be added to the cabbage that she had cooked for dinner, and her husband, angry because only two wishes were left, wished the sausage were attached to his wife's nose. Then the third wish, of course, had to be wasted in freeing the woman from her adornment."

"You see," I remarked in a tone of calm superiority, "what comes of wishing without forethought. That is the reason why I desired to warn you. Prudent forethought is one thing and niggardly, hairsplitting calculation is quite another."

"Oh, you old pedant! You may as well stop talking, for you can't choke me off from saying what I started to say when you interrupted me with your considerations.

"I saw today, at Mayer & Co.'s, oh, such a love of a dress—black foulard, with spangles of gold, the skirt flounced with lace and one of those long, long sashes, you know, that have such an effect. Oh, it was heavenly!"

"Hm, hm, hm!"

"And I wish you could have seen the brown velvet that I tried on. The saleswoman—it wasn't an ordinary shopgirl, either, but the manager, a woman of great taste—said over and over again:

"'Ah, gnaedige frau, I was sure that gown would set off your exquisite figure to advantage.'"

"Hm!"

"Oh, I see! You think the woman was trying to flatter me. Not a bit of it. The councilor's wife happened to be there, too, and you know that she hates me like poison, the old gossip! Well, she said the same thing, in her own nasty way, of course. She had never imagined that I could look so stylish in the way she put it.

"And I must tell you of the lovely pink faille negligee that was shown to me—style Louis XIV, with the most beautiful embroidery and a lace collar"—

"Hm, hm!"

"But, my dear boy, please don't frown so dreadfully! I hardly dare go on, and I wanted to tell you that I also went to Weber & Co.'s"—

"And I wanted to tell you just this, my dear child," I exclaimed, springing to my feet with such violence that my little wife's little mouth contracted into an ominous little pout.

"You spoke of three wishes. I don't know exactly yet what they are, but I grant them in advance. In return for this good fairy business you must promise me solemnly not to put on your wishing cap again for the space of four whole months. Is it a bargain?"

By this time the little flatterer was hanging on my neck, and now she looked up at me affectionately and murmured:

"Oh, you dear, good boy!"

"Is it a bargain?" I repeated in a tone of decision. It was a bargain, and she sealed it with a kiss.

"So that is settled!" I exclaimed, with a sigh of relief. "And now I must caution you to be careful about these three wishes. Consider and decide thoroughly what you want, so that you won't have to regret wasting any of your wishes, for there is to be no going back, no changing your mind, you know, and the moment that the third wish is uttered you mustn't wish anything more until the four months are up. And now, goodby, my dear. I am going down to the club for an hour or so."

"Oh, Edgar! I wish you would stay home this evening!"

"Number one!" I said solemnly, and sat down on the sofa again.

"But, Edgar, you don't really mean it, do you?" cried my little wife, with another little pout.

"There is to be no going back, no changing your mind, after the wish is once expressed," I reminded her. "Did I say so or did I not say so?"

"But—but, Edgar that is simply childish."

Her lips were twitching, so I said:

"You surely are not going to cry, darling. That would be childish, too, wouldn't it? Be comforted; you still have two wishes left. Be more careful next time. By the way, do you know that you have been very rude to me? You wished that I would stay home. Your wish is a command, and I shall stay. And still you are dissatisfied."

"You don't love me any more, Edgar!"

"My darling, how can you say such a thing?" I replied, attempting to draw her to me.

"Oh, I wish you would leave me alone!" cried the wrathful little woman.

"Number two!" I said, as solemnly as before, and I turned my back to her with a determination to maintain this uncompromising attitude until she should sing a different song.

"Oh, what an unhappy woman I am!"

My little wife was crying as if her heart would break, but I stood as stiff as a post, although I didn't like it a bit.

For ten long, weary, miserable minutes I heard nothing but inarticulate sounds.

Then gradually she controlled her tears, and five minutes later a soft little arm stole around my neck, a flushed little face was pressed against mine and a sweet little voice said:

"Edgar, I wish you wouldn't be so cross!"

"Number three!" I cried, clasping the little spendthrift in my arms. Then—no, not then, but a minute or so later—I added:

"Tomorrow we will go to Mayer & Co.'s."

"Oh, you dear, dear boy!"—Translated From the German For New York Press.

Comfort Powder TRADE MARK

Infants and Adults.
NOT LIKE OTHERS, BETTER THAN OTHERS.

It is not simply a dusting powder, but a scientific medicinal preparation in powder form for all skin affections. It relieves

Chafing & Roughness.
The burning and smarting disappears. Is a blessing to stout people always.

Baby's Tender Skin
is made healthy and smooth by its regular use. Nothing equals it for baby.

Tired, Aching Feet
are soothed, and comforted by its use. Dust it in your stockings every morning.

Offensive Perspiration
about armpits, induced by dress shields, is never known if this powder is used.

Sunburn, Windburn,
The skin wont peel, and soreness wont last over night if Comfort Powder is used.

Itching, Burning Skin
is instantly relieved by this powder, as is insect bites and stings. Try it and see.

Pimples, Nettle Rash,
and all skin irritation disappears when Comfort Powder is used, likewise Bed-sores, and any bad condition of the skin.

All Druggists, 25c. and 50c. Sample free.
COMFORT POWDER CO., HARTFORD, CT.

COAL AND WOOD.

Pocahontas Coal

666 tons now discharging

Smokeless Steam Coal.
Government Standard.

Also just discharged, cargoes big vein Cumberland coal for steam.

Cargo George's Creek Cumberland, for blacksmiths' use. Genuine article.

All the best varieties of anthracite coal. **"Pittston"** coal a specialty.

Best goods.
Lowest Prevailing prices.
Prompt delivery.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,
15 KAY STREET.
Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.
L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurbished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.
Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.
Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.
Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON,
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport,

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
For Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives,
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR"
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for finishing, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store 321 & 347 Thames Street.

If You Want Good Help,
DROP A POSTAL TO
Leary's Intelligence Office,
103 Broadway.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 8 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Newport Branch.,
303 THAMES STREET.

Capital, - - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $619,525.55

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Pays Interest on accounts subject to Check at Sight.
Issues Interest Bearing Certificates of Deposit not subject to check.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman of Board.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

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Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
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Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
Daily list of quotations can be had upon application.
Send for our "WEEKLY RECORD of PRICES" on NEW YORK, BOSTON and CHICAGO markets.
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A heavier grade of Flannel for 10c. per yard.

A full line of BLANKETS from $1 up.

A new assortment of Flannel Night Gowns and Ladies' Underwear.

A ticket on Silver Chest No. 3, with every 25c. worth purchased.

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AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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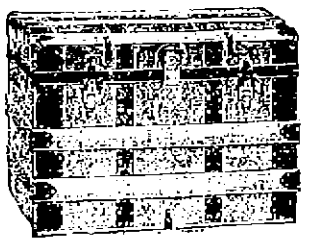

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Horse and Stable Supplies.
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Lyon's Celebrated Chocolate Cream on sale.
Chas. P. French.

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Teams on Arrival of Boats and Trains
Furniture Moving,
HEAVY TRUCKING,
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DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. Cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

PRINTING AT THE NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 31¼, Atchison preferred 70¼, Burlington 126, Baltimore & Ohio 76⅝, Brooklyn Transit 72, Federal Steel 32½, Louisville 72¼, Missouri Pacific 50½, New York Central 129, Northern Pacific 48⅝, People's Gas 89, Rock Island 100⅝, Reading first preferred 55⅞, St. Paul 112½, Sugar 114⅝, Southern preferred 52⅝, Southern Pacific 35⅝, Tennessee Coal & Iron 53½, Tobacco 90½, Union Pacific 58⅞, and Union Pacific preferred 75⅞.

10—There were large transactions in stocks on the opening dealings, and the market was very irregular within a narrow range of change. The internationals were higher in sympathy with London, but a number of specialties were weak. Sugar dropped a point and Tennessee Coal, after rising half, reacted a point, while Metropolitan Street Railway rose a point. The action of the governors of the Bank of England in leaving the official discount unchanged was favorably interpreted as promising some movement of gold from London.

11—Reports of more favorable conditions in the Iron and Steel industries caused an active demand for the metal stocks, which rose 1 to 2½, the latter in Tin Plate. The high-priced industrials and tractions also made large gains, but the improvements in the standard railroads were confined to fractions, outside of Baltimore & Ohio, which gained 1½. Pacific Coast bounded up 6½, and the second preferred 3 points on a few transactions. Professional operators offered stocks freely at the high level, and, the market being unable to absorb the profit-taking, sales sagged gradually to near the opening level for many stocks.

Noon—Money on call, nominally, at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, at $4.83⅝ for demand and $4.81½ @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82 @ ½ and $4.86 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.81½ @ ¾; silver certificates, 63⅝ @ ⅝; bar silver, 61; Mexican dollars, 50⅝; government bonds, steady. The setback in prices was met with efforts by the bulls to renew the advance, but only in special groups was the rise of any consequence. Sugar, Tobacco, the Tractions, Southern Railway preferred, Texas Pacific and Kansas & Texas preferred got up to the highest, but the general market lagged and eventually turned downward all around. New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred jumped four and the second preferred two points without affecting the general tendency. Bonds were irregular, with strong points.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

	Noon.
Atchison	28⅞
Atchison preferred	70⅞
Canada Southern	51½
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	125⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69⅞
Delaware & Hudson	114
Delaware, Lack. & West.	173½
Erie	18⅞
Illinois Central	110½
Lake Shore	205
Louisville & Nashville	72⅝
Manhattan	95⅞
Metropolitan Traction	151½
Missouri Pacific	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9½
New Jersey Central	133½
New York Central	129½
Northern Pacific	48⅝
Northern Pacific pref.	69⅞
Northwestern	162
Ontario & Western	20⅞
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	16
Rock Island	100¼
St. Paul	112⅞
St. Paul preferred	169⅞
Southern Pacific	33½
Texas & Pacific	16⅞
Union Pacific	38⅞
Union Pacific preferred	73⅞
Wabash	7⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8½
Adams Express	123
Wells, Fargo Express	123
American Spirits	11½
American Tobacco	91⅝
Continental Tobacco	27⅝
Continental Tobacco preferred	75
General Electric	136
Lead	17⅞
Pacific Mail	31
Pullman Palace Car	182
Sugar Refining	115⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	53½
Leather	10⅞
U. S. Rubber	28⅞
Western Union	70⅞

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7th Ave. and 56th Street.
New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences
EUROPEAN PLAN.
WARREN LELAND, JR.

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Everett House,
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For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett leads the list. Thoroughly renovated. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.
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American and European plans.
Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.
BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

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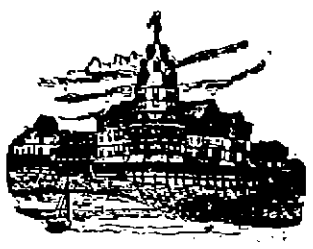

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C. T. KNOWLES, Prop'r.

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In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

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The Celebrated Lackawanna Coal!

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Call and see them. They are beauties, from

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210 THAMES STREET.

Chestnuts
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BURLINGAME & GARRY'S,
THAMES STREET.

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Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
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—FOR—
Fishing Tackle
OF EVERY KIND.
Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware.
POWDER AND DYNAMITE.
Should you want something and don't know where to get it, try my store.
J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

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Bass Ale.
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PELEG BRYER,
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It is impossible to sell mature and aged whiskies, brandies, etc., at low prices. We often purchase comparatively new goods in that line, but sell them for what they are. For instance, we have a very fair whiskey at $1.75 per gallon. It is worth that price and no more. It is not an old whiskey but well worth a trial.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Newport, R. I.

P. S. After the summer season is over we will offer some bargains in Wines, etc., which we wish to dispose of instead of carrying them through the winter.

COAL FOR THE WINTER.

SUSQUEHANNA Stove
" " Chestnut
" " Egg
" " No. 2 Chestnut
WILKESBARRE Stove
" " Chestnut
" " Egg
" " Furnace
OLD CO'S LEHIGH Stove
" " " Egg
" " " Furnace
LORBERRY RED ASH, Stove
LYKENS VALLEY RED ASH, Stove
AMERICAN CO'S SOFT COAL,
"DEROWS" Pea Coal
CANNEL Coal for open fires.

Perry Brothers.

NOTHING LIKE A CONTEST.

Republican Ward Caucuses Elect the Slated Candidates in Every Case.

The Republicans of Newport took their first step towards the nomination of candidates for Presidential electors and Congressman in their ward caucuses last evening. Very little interest was shown and any one visiting the wardrooms at any time during the evening would hardly have suspected that the caucuses were being held during a Presidential campaign. There was, however, more interest than in the Democratic caucuses last week; in fact, in the Second ward there were more votes cast than in all five of last week's caucuses; so it is seen that the lack of interest is one of degree, with whatever advantage there is to the credit of the Republicans. There was practically no contest, seven scattering votes being cast in the Second and one in the Fifth ward. Other than these all the ballots cast were those provided by the city committee. The delegates elected are as follows:

First Ward William Hamilton, David Braman, Samuel M. Rector, Benjamin Groff, Samuel H. Oxx.

Second ward James H. Comstock, Edward S. Peckham, William H. Jackson, Everett M. Greason, Clarence A. Hammett.

Third ward—William P. Buffum, Horace N. Hassard, Benjamin F. Brown, George W. Tilley, Max Levy.

Fourth ward William F. Robinson, Dennistoun M. Bell, William F. Adams, William H. Young, Mahlon A. Van Horne.

Fifth ward Edward E. Taylor, Jr., Charles J. Schultz, Thomas O. Lake, Robert Laurie, Francis G. Willbar.

In the First ward there were 43 votes for all the delegates. In the Second James H. Comstock, William H. Jackson and Clarence A. Hammett received 62, Edward S. Peckham and Everett M. Bryant 60, John H. Mustard and William A. Peckham 2, and Charles A. Manchester, George H. Proud and Henry F. Wright 1. In the Third the entire ticket received 38 votes. In the Fourth 21 votes were cast for the full ticket. In the Fifth Messrs. Taylor, Lake, Laurie and Willbar received 18 votes each, Charles J. Schultz received 17 and James Brown 1.

The delegates will form a city convention which will meet this evening at the State House to nominate 18 delegates to represent the city in the state and district conventions to be held in Providence next Thursday for the nomination of four Presidential electors and a candidate for Congress. There is no indication of opposition to the renomination of Hon. Melville Bull and he will probably receive a unanimous vote at the district convention.

DANGER IN CAR FURNISHINGS.

[Washington Post.]

"I've seen women carry all sorts of things into sleeping cars, from a portable doghouse to mouse traps," said a man who travels, "but recently I ran across something new. It was on an east bound train and the woman had a look of knowing what she was about. She refused to enter her berth unless the porter would permit her first to spray it with a disinfectant which she carried with her. She declared that it wouldn't leave any spots, and that the odor wouldn't be disagreeable, and that she would leave the train unless she were permitted to use it. The whole train crew was called into consultation, and finally, after the woman had soaked her own dainty gown with the liquid to show that it couldn't do any damage, she was allowed to disinfect her berth, curtains, plush seat back, and all to her heart's content.

"It set me to thinking, and as I listened to an unmistakably consumptive cough from the berth ahead of me that night, I thought still more, and I wonder for how many deaths our stuffy plush upholstered sleeping cars are responsible. I have it seriously in mind to ask some of my Congressional friends to see to it that measures are taken to make cars less carriers of germs, to do away with all furnishings and upholsteries that cannot be thoroughly disinfected after every trip, to substitute washable cotton for heavy brocades, and plain surfaces for the intricate ornamentation that harbor so many deadly germs. I haven't a doubt that the emigrant, in his rattan seated, bare sleeping car, is less in danger than the rich man in the parlor car."

TABLETS IN PHILLIPS BROOKS HOME.

[Boston Herald.]

The bronze tablets adorn the wall forming the background for the imposing bust of Phillips Brooks in the Phillips Brooks House in Harvard College yard. The inscriptions were written by President Eliot, and it is not difficult to recognize the personality of the president in the wording of the inscriptions. The following is the inscription above the bust:

"This house is dedicated to piety, charity, hospitality, in grateful memory of Phillips Brooks."

On the tablet to the right of the bust is: "Born in Boston, December 13, 1835; A. B. Harvard, 1855; Virginia Theological Seminary, 1859; rector Church of Advent, Philadelphia, 1859-1861; Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, 1862-1869; Trinity Church, Boston, 1869-91; bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts 1891-93; Overseer of Harvard College 1870-82, 1883-9; preacher to Harvard University, 1886-91; D. D., Union, 1870; Harvard, 1877; Oxford, 1885; Columbia, 1887; died in Boston January 23, 1893."

On the tablet to the left: "A preacher of righteousness and hope, majestic in stature, impetuous in utterance, rejoicing in truth, unhampered by bonds of church or station, he brought by his life and doctrine fresh faith to a people, fresh meaning to ancient creeds; to his university he gave constant love, large service, high example."

OLNEY ARNOLD.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen of Pawtucket and of the State.

Olney Arnold, one of the best known citizens of Pawtucket and this state, died yesterday at his residence in that city of kidney trouble, which had been aggravated by an attack of grip about a year ago. He was born in Newton, Mass., January 17, 1822, and was educated for college at the academy at Bank Village, Smithfield, in this state. He did not enter college but engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, and then accepted an appointment as cashier of a bank in Woonsocket.

In 1853 he received a proffer of the cashiership of the People's Bank at North Providence in what was later merged into Pawtucket, and removed to that town. He was one of those who organized the First National Bank in Pawtucket in 1863, when the national banking law went into effect. In 1865 the People's Bank was merged into the First National Bank and 10 years afterward he became president of that institution, in which he had also served as cashier. This office he held until the time of his death.

He was one of the organizers of the American Hair Cloth Company of Central Falls was its treasurer and also treasurer of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company. He organized the Pawtucket Electric Lighting Company, had been treasurer and a director of the Cumberland Mills Company since its organization, a director of the Dexter Yarn Company, director of the Rhode Island Steam Heating Company, was before its merger a director in the Pawtucket Gas Company, was treasurer and director of the Burr Flour Mills, Pawtucket, a director of the American Toy Company, treasurer and director of Walnut Hill Cemetery, Pawtucket, and president and treasurer of the Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation of Woonsocket.

Mr. Arnold was president of the North Providence and Pawtucket town councils and held a number of other town official positions, was state railroad commissioner, a member of the state senate, a member of several important state commissions, and was at his death a member of the state house commission. He was a member of several civic, historical and patriotic societies and had been a Free Mason since 1855.

POLICE NEWS.

In view of the numerous complaints of unauthorized collection of funds for charitable and other purposes, the police instituted an investigation with satisfactory results. One woman confessed her guilt and upon promising to refrain from such practices in the future was not dealt with as authorized by law. The police are also "on to" others who, it is alleged, are or have been engaged in similar wrong-doing. There is a concerted and well directed movement to stop all further unauthorized attempts to procure money from the public.

About 3 o'clock this morning Officer Tobin noticed a suspicious person on his beat, and for some time was at a loss to know whether it was a man or a woman, the figure being enveloped in a long, roomy overcoat. When accosted the figure proved to be a man, who had a peculiar-looking bundle under his overcoat. The covering of the bundle was a woman's bathing suit, and it contained 12 pairs of stockings, and three dozen towels. He gave his name as Albert Bisnore and said he had stolen the articles, including the "bag," from the Crosby bath houses. He pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was fined $10 and costs.

ANOTHER LEDYARD WILL SUIT.

Henry B. Ledyard and Lewis Cass Ledyard have brought an action in the New York supreme court to have a construction placed on the will of their father, the late Henry Ledyard, relative to the provision made for his wife, Mrs. Matilda C. Ledyard, who died in London in November, 1898. Judge Bischoff has granted an order placing the case on the preferred calendar October 25. The estates of both Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard are involved in the suit, and estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000.

A PLEA FOR THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

[A Cuban, in the Forum.]

To constitute a nation the following elements are essential: Unity of race, population proportioned to the territory, and a sufficient political education to discharge the functions of government, foreign as well as domestic. Let us examine, with serene impartiality, Cuban society, for the purpose of inquiring if there are to be found in it the three imperative conditions required for the establishment of a national life that shall be stable.

The dispassionate observer who earnestly studies the conditions of Cuba will find in her population three well defined and entirely distinct products, possessing trifling modifications and partial tints, originating from racial mixture and climatic adaptation. These elements are the white Cuban, the Cuban of more or less confessed African extraction, and the peninsular Spaniard. Through special circumstances these three elements have acquired, and still maintain, a strength so nearly equal that it may be assumed without fear of error that each one of them in one case through numbers, in another through adaptation to the climate, and in the other through wealth—possesses an equal share of social power. The white Cuban is the most numerous; the negro is the most apt to prosper under the sky of the torrid zone; and the peninsular Spaniard is the possessor of nearly all the personal, and of a good part of the real, property of the island, and by the ties of family is very intimately connected with the white Cuban population. By another peculiar circumstance these three constituent elements of Cuban society do not live separately, and are not confined to certain provinces, giving the region where they reside a special character, but are found side by side in every province, in every town, and even in every house.

There abound in Cuba homes in which besides the father—a Spanish peninsular, versed in the old traditions of his race, and a faithful believer in the entailed divine right—lives the first-born son, with as much love for Cuba as for Spain, and trusting his destinies to that process of evolution which, in his judgment, presides over and determines all progress; the younger son, a faithful adherent of the revolution firmly convinced that peoples advance more in one hour of revolution than in an age of pacific propagation; and there is the penumbra, dedicated to the domestic service—the negro, yesterday a slave, today free, with a par which he esteems not insignificant in the revolutionary legend, feeling himself stronger than the white man in this ardent tropical clime, which seems to be formed by nature expressly for his race. The proposition to mould a nation out of elements so heterogeneous and complicated would be an insensate and preposterous idea. And which of the elements composing the integral parts of Cuban society is so strong that under its wing and favor a nation may be crystallized?

A WALRUS HUNT IN THE ARCTIC.

Tong Wee signals to stop rowing, and to crouch in the boat. The seamen bend double over the oars, with only their backs showing above the gunwale. The Huskies peer over the bow, their harpoons poised for the cast, and the lines, floats and drags all free ready to be thrown overboard. Tong Wee's left hand is behind him signalling expressively to the boatswain, who has placed a piece of gunny-sack in the oar-socket and bending low is sculling noiselessly but swiftly for the pan.

It is a breathless moment. We are so near that we can plainly see the sun-dried, hairy hides enveloping fold on fold of blubber that furnishes these animals their protection from the cold. They are apparently fast asleep on the naked ice, but we have had experience before of sudden awakenings, and of well-nigh miraculous disappearings, for the walrus is the sea elephant, and, with all his clumsy mass, he moves without haste, but with incredible swiftness. And now a bull, who is lying head toward us, lifts himself awkwardly and scans the boat through unintelligent eyes, deepset in his wabbling head, while his mustachios bristle, and his long, ivory tusks gleam in the sun. There has been a growing tension of suppressed excitement, but now we break away. At a signal from Tong Wee the seamen bend to their oars to cover, if possible, the 30 yards to the pan. We get a shot or two as the animals make for the water, and a good shot will drop a walrus in his tracks. The mate shoots handily, and a bull in mid career falls dead on the brink of the pan, a bulk of quivering fat, while from a wound in the back of his head a stream of steaming blood shoots upward, spouting like a fountain and crimsoning the white ice.

BEGGARY IN CHINA.

Beggary in the Chinese empire is a highly organized institution, and a perfectly respectable calling. Like all other industries, it has its trade society, and the king of the beggars is a local power of no mean order. The mendicant has his appointed place in the ordered scheme of benevolence, which the Chinese have made the first of the five constant virtues. In Pekin and in other walled cities the guild of beggars levies a local rate on all shopkeepers and well-to-do residents, which is in the nature of compounding for the "free gifts" that would otherwise be exacted according to custom day by day. Supposing that a trader were so ill advised as to refuse to pay the recognized tax, he would be surrounded by a crowd of rogues and vagabonds—of the class aimed at by our own mediaeval statutes—who would soon reduce him to charity and reason.

Rev. Arthur Smith tells an amusing story to show the dangers of unregulated and casual benevolence: "A missionary living in an interior province was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of cataract, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living—that is, by begging—it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper."

Like everything else, "the practice of virtue" in China is laid down by rule, and if a foreigner ignores the regulation he does so at his peril. One of the sights of the imperial capital is the Bridge of Beggars, and on its dilapidated pavement there is an accumulation of filth and monstrosity that has no equal, even in eastern Europe. Every deformity and every mutilation by which our mortal clay can be bent and beaten out of all likeness to the godlike type is on view, drawing attention to its peculiar horrors by unceasing lamentation and unchecked solicitation. In fact, it would be difficult for the most morbid and realistic of artists to conjure up a scene more repulsive to the modern eye and the modern stomach. Perhaps it is as well that M. Zola has never traveled to the Far East. Leprosy and small pox are but ordinary incidents of city life, which neither attract nor surprise the native wayfarer, nor even, after a time, horrify the stranger within the gates.

Beggars have their conventional costume, like all other grades of society. It is not that they are poorer than many others of the coolie class—probably they are less so—but all must be habited in the foulest and dinginest of rags, torn and cut into a hundred rents and shreddings. The very hair must be matted and dust-begrimed. Certainly, as I walked the streets of Pekin, the very scent of the begging fraternity was a powerful motive of almsgiving, that one might be rid of their variation upon the normal atmosphere of China. Besides the boisterous vagrant, male and female, there is the novice in course of training, and no device of an hereditary profession is neglected or forgotten. One child I walked over in the street of a city, wrapped up and covered from head to foot by the coarsest of reed matting. All that was human in the filthy bundle that lay prone across the pavement was a small voice that was never still. Returning some days later, I found the same bundle in the same place. How it had been fed, how it had breathed, was an unfathomable mystery; but there it was, and there, I imagine, it is even unto this day.

A people is to be judged not only by its way of living, but by its way of dying. If it cannot be said that nothing becomes the Chinese so well in life as the leaving of it, at least it is true that they lay down their lives passing well. Quiet, dignified and resigned as the Chinese manner of meeting death, the hour and place of which they seem able to foretell with strange exactitude. As revivalists would say, they have their warnings, and a Celestial will take leave of his employer, round off his duties and start on a far journey to his own home the instant he expects to behold death's awful visage, and this expectation is seldom disappointed. In the classics of Filial Piety it is laid down that of the 3,000 crimes there is no one greater than disobedience to parents, and of the 100 virtues filial conduct is the chief. To provide a father or mother with a fit and proper funeral is the whole duty of a man, for which any sacrifice is excusable. More than probable is it that the lucky father of a family finds himself in possession of a coffin presented to him by his son and euphemistically called the "boards of old age" or "the clothes of old age," but if he be not thus blessed a dying man will go and order his own coffin to make sure of its being of standard make.

An English railway inspector in Chili told me that a week or two before one of his Chinese foremen felt himself to be dying of opium poisoning. The man made no fuss; he quietly came to the office and asked for a week's leave in order to buy and fetch his own coffin. He went and returned within the week, and at the hour he had himself appointed quietly gave up the ghost.

NEW STYLES IN MEN'S DRESS.

An Effort to Boom Novelties for Evening Wear.

[The Haberdasher.]

There is an unmistakable tendency in certain quarters to boom something new for evening dress. I have observed the efforts made by several prominent dealers to force a plaited or an embroidered shirt for evening dress. Candidly, I think this sort of thing ought to be discouraged. There should be no haste to change the permanent standards simply for the sake of change. The less room the mode permits a man for the display of his individual ideas and taste, the better off mankind in general will be. Evening dress is now perfectly plain and beautifully simple. For the coming winter season I see nothing radical that promises to attain popularity. The shirts will have plain white linen bosoms, showing two studholes in the waistcoat opening. The cuffs will be links, and will be made with square or round corners. The custom shirt makers, that is, two or three of the most prominent ones, are bringing out square-cornered cuffs again. The jewelry will be of mother-of-pearl for the shirt. The link buttons are made in the form or oval or round buttons and have gold or white threads in the middle, while the shirt studs may be solitaire pearls or buttons of mother-of-pearl with threads in the centre. There will be no important changes in the evening suit. The coat will fit the figure very snugly, and will have peaked lapels faced to the buttonholes with silk. The tails will drop to the back of the knee, and be square, with the corners slightly rounded off. Trousers will be loose about the hips and snug about the instep, being made plain with welt outer seams. The white waistcoat of Marseilles or fine linen duck, with mother-of-pearl buttons, and cut double-breasted, will continue in favor. Gloves will be of a white-pearl tint, with self-backs and closing with one large pearl button. Clasps on evening gloves are no longer in good form.

The cravats designed for autumn and winter wear will be larger than those worn during the summer. I look for the return of the four-in-hand and the Ascot. The latter will be tied in the old form or in the plain drop-over manner. But I do not think the "once-overs" will be so popular as they were. Ties will be worn with fold collars and will be made in the broad-end batswing and ogee, or butterfly forms. In all cravatings of the better class the idea is to get quality in material and refinement in color. Large splashy units in very brilliant combinations will not be given any marked attention. The solid color cravatings will, I think, be very popular, especially in four-in-hands and ties. In some of the smarter shops I have observed a demand for wing collars, the new forms being quite high and have evenly balanced wings. These collars are worn with informal and formal day dress. With the new Ascots and ties nothing better than the becoming wing collar could be designed. I think that it will be a very good seller in high-class shops during the coming winter.

Fancy half-hose for winter wear will be in two classes. There will the striped affairs and the plain colors, clocked. The latter will undoubtedly be the most popular and in the best form. The silk black half-hose with self-clocking or, in lace patterns will be correct for evening wear and for formal afternoon wear. The fancy hose and the hose with clocking in contrasting tones will be worn with business dress. I think that the low-cut shoe will be worn until quite late in the fall. These shoes are very heavy and decidedly comfortable.

In the men's suits for business and ordinary day wear the single-breasted sack will continue to be the favorite. The coats will be straight in front with very little "round" to the cutaway. The waistcoats will be single-breasted and will button quite high. The idea is to get a short, high waistcoat and a short, springy, straight front, broad-shouldered coat. The coats will have hip and breast pockets and real cuffs; that is, the slits in the sleeves should really button. Trousers will be large and loose about the hips and snug about the instep.

There have been very few innovations attempted in collars since the universal acceptance of the fold forms. In these the square point is being revived. One of the most prominent houses in New York has tried to bring this collar to the front, but they acknowledge that it has not displaced the round-point collar, and that the latter is by far the most popular. The fold collars for fall will have square or round points and the space will be large enough to admit the knot of a four-in-hand. The very close spaced fold collars cannot be popular in winter owing to the fact that only small cravats can be worn with them. The new dress collar will be of the decided poke variety. This collar has always been a difficult one to handle satisfactorily, owing to its being necessary that it fit perfectly. The collar must come up to the jawbone of the wearer, and slope out naturally under the chin. It looks well only on men who have chin enough to fill out the points of the collar. A thin man with a long, thin neck should never attempt to wear decidedly poked collars.

Custom shirt makers are making shirts with rounded point and square point cuffs. None of them are ready to insist that square-cornered cuffs are proper, but just let a man take his choice. They take the same stand on the stripe question, although they favor thwart stripes this season. The colored shirt is holding its own, and there is no distinctive change in the demand for white ones. The best custom shirt makers tell me that they will sell as much, if not more, colored shirts this fall than ever. I have seen a great many exquisite patterns in neglige shirtings, designed for plaited fronts. These soft-plaited colored shirts will be worn with business suits throughout the autumn and winter. They are recommended very highly by leading custom shirt makers. These have one-inch plaits, with the stripe in the pattern running up and down. The best patterns are very neat and no attempt is made to have the stripes fit the plaits with mathematical precision.

In general, I think it would be well to recommend that plaited shirts be worn with fold collars only, and that four-in-hands and ties be worn with fold collars; that stiff bosom shirts be worn with poke collars, and that four-in-hands and Ascots be worn with poke collars.

For evening dress the tie with pointed end, about 1½ inches wide, made of figured dimities in fine checks, baskets and stripes, will be the most popular and by all odds the best form.

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FUNERAL OF GEORGE DENNISTON.

The funeral of George Denniston was held this morning from his late home to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem was sung by Father Meenan, assisted by Father Mahan of Pascoag as deacon, Father Tully of Harrisville as sub-deacon and Father Deady of St. Joseph's as master of ceremonies. The singing was by the sanctuary choir, assisted by Father Cronan and Misses Dausby and Hayes. There was a large number of friends and former business associates in the church, and a very large number followed the body to St. Mary's cemetery, where the committal service was read by Fathers Meenan, Cronan and Tully.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

[New York Tribune.]

Twenty millions of American capital is to be planted underground in London to provide inhabitants with up to-date means of rapid transit. John Bull's American cousin gives him a constant series of surprises, lends him money when it used to be the other way, builds and runs his railroads, gives him new points in the construction of warships, and is otherwise forward and unconventional in his conduct. But we are good friends, all the same, and have the best of reasons for remaining so.

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AUCTION SALES.

Real Estate at Public Auction

MASTER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE and in execution of the authority to me given in certain decrees heretofore entered, in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division of the State of Rhode Island, in the suit in Equity in Newport County, entitled Charles W. Anthony et ux. vs. John T. Reagan et ux., there will be sold at public auction on the parcel of land first hereinafter described, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate situated in the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows:

First: That parcel of land, commencing at a point on the Northerly side of Waite's Wharf, thirty-five feet, Westerly from land of Daniel Sullivan, Jr., thence running Westerly, bounded Southerly on said Waite's Wharf thirty-seven and five-tenths feet, thence turning and running Easterly bounded Northerly on land of Mary Ann Fox, thirty-seven and five-tenths feet to a point twenty-nine feet Westerly from land of Mary O'Connell, thence turning and running Southerly bounded Easterly on lot No. 4, hereinafter described, eighty feet, to the point of beginning containing three thousand square feet.

Second: A parcel of land bounded Southerly on Waite's Wharf, thirty-five feet, Westerly on lot No. 3 next hereinafter described seventy-nine and six-tenths feet, Northerly on land of Mary Ann Fox thirty-seven feet, Easterly on lot No. 1 next heretofore described eighty feet.

Third: All that parcel of land bounded Easterly on said lot No. 2 and on land of Mary Ann Fox, Southerly on said Waite's Wharf and Westerly and Northerly on the Harbor of Newport, with all rights of water and to build out to the harbor line, if any there be, belonging to said tract of land.

Fourth: That parcel of land with the homestead, formerly of Charles W. Anthony, thereon, bounded Westerly on lot No. 1 heretofore described eighty feet, Northerly partly on land of Mary Ann Fox and partly on land of James Brennan twenty-nine feet, then Easterly on land of Mary E. O'Connell six feet, then Southerly again on land of Mary E. O'Connell thirty-two feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot, Westerly on land of Karl P. Forbes thirty-six feet and four-tenths of a foot, then Southerly on land of Daniel Sullivan, Jr., thirty-two feet and then Easterly on land of said Daniel Sullivan, Jr., and then Southerly on Waite's Wharf, containing three thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven square feet.

At the close of the bidding on the said several parcels of land, the same will be offered as a whole on the "Speeder Plan" so called, and if the sum bid for the whole exceeds the total of the sums bid for the said several parcels then the said estate shall be sold as a whole, otherwise the highest bids for the several parcels shall stand and the estate shall be sold in said parcels.

Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time and place of sale.

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Master.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1900.

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